Chicago Daily Tribune.

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north latitude, in the Victoria Majanza, a lake discovered by Captain Peke. The expedition could not move forward (March 1862,) through the kingdom of Uganda (through which said river flows,) owing to the unwillingness of the natives. Capt. Grant was heard from April 11, 1863, and was then behind Captain Speke, making explorations and scientific observations, which is about 1 deg. 30 min. S. latitude.

The Wear and Tear of Service.

The 132d Pennsylvania Volunteers left their homes nine months ago 1,300 strong, and returned on Monday only 300. The 124th New York, that left Goshen last fall with 1,000 men, went into the campaign 550 strong, and only 300 came out. An Indiana regiment at Washington has only 200 left of the original 1,046.

Terrible Gunpowder Explosion in New York City.

Great Loss of Property—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

Windows Destroyed at the Distance of Six Miles from the Scene.

[From the New York Times, May 13.]

One of the most terrific gunpowder explosions which ever took place in this city occurred at a late hour on Monday night, at the foot of Seventy-eighth street, East River. The report was heard in every part of the country for the distance of fifty miles. The damage to the property is very great, and the wonder is, that no lives were lost by the catastrophe. The particulars of the occurrence are as follows: For about eighteen months there has been a cartridge manufactory and a powder Magazine located at the foot of Seventy-eighth street, East River. The proprietors, Messrs. Johnston & Dow, have had contracts with the United States Government for the manufacture and delivery of cartridges. During the last year and a half, they have had on an average 300 persons in their employ. There were two buildings devoted to the business—one of them between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, and the other a short distance below the foot of Seventy-eighth street, East River. No accident of any kind had occurred during all this year and a half, until that on Monday night, Mr. Drake, the foreman for Johnston & Dow, informed our reporter that the strictest watch had been kept upon the premises, and that the utmost care had been taken to prevent an explosion, or to avoid accidents of any kind. He further stated that at about 11½ o'clock on Monday night, he was aroused from his slumbers by the explosion.

The magazine where the powder was stored, and where the explosion took place, was situated between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-seventh streets, and close to the river, immediately opposite Randall's Island. It was a low brick structure, about sixteen feet square, and about eight feet above the surface. Mr. Drake, the foreman, states that they usually kept about ten barrels of gunpowder in this magazine, and that no other combustible material was, or had been at any time stored there. He further states that they had three months past employed about three hundred persons in the two buildings, in the manufacture of cartridges, etc.

The effect of the explosion was terrific, and shook the houses of persons living fifteen miles away from the scene of the disaster. At Flushing, six miles distant, windows were broken, and many persons were aroused from their slumbers by the motion of the furniture in their rooms. The same effect is reported by persons residing in Manhasset, Long Island, a distance of twelve miles further. At Newtown the doors of many of the inhabitants were thrown open by the force of the explosion, and the inmates started from their beds in alarm, under the belief that an earthquake had visited them. The public buildings on the Island, (less than half a mile from the scene of the explosion,) and directly opposite, were much damaged. Window glass and gas fixtures were demolished, and furniture broken by the force of the concussion. In the immediate vicinity, on the New York side, the damage was also considerable. Mr. Seth C. Reese, residing at the foot of Seventy-sixth street, was thrown from his bed against the side of the wall, and very much bruised. His housekeeper was also severely injured in the same manner. The windows and doors of his residence were all stove in, the ceilings shattered and his furniture became almost a wreck. He estimates his damage at about $5,000. Mr. Samuel Lawrence, residing in Seventy-fifth street, [illegible] completely demolished by the force of the explosion; his loss is about $3,000. Mr. White, a florist in the vicinity, suffered severely. His house was almost rent to fragments, and his fine garden, including greenhouses, hot-beds, &c., was much damaged. More than one half of the glass in his garden was broken. He estimates the damage at $3,000. Mr. Hastey, at the [illegible] of Seventy-fourth street, lost about [illegible] worth of property. Mr. Somers, proprietor of Jones' Woods Hotel, had the whole of one side of his billiard saloon staved in, and his windows and doors broken. His loss will amount to about $1,000. The following named persons also sustained heavy losses: Frederick Robertson, Bellevue Garden; Mr. Underhill, Vincent Gesler, Andrew Mathews, Mrs. Eunice Pike and John Cady.

Grammar School No. 5, situated on the corner of Third avenue and Seventy-ninth street, about ten blocks from the scene of the explosion, was so much damaged as to render it unfit to be occupied for school purposes until repaired. Our reporter was informed that a child which was sleeping in its cradle in a house in Third avenue, near Eighty-third street, was thrown by the force of the explosion against the ceiling, and so much injured that its life is despaired of. For miles and miles in every direction we hear reports of the effects of this terrible explosion. In New Haven the inhabitants believed it to be an earthquake; the windows of many of the houses of that city were shaken, and a very perceptible tremor was felt throughout the town.

The Police report that there were only 2,600 pounds of gunpowder stored in the magazine at the time of the explosion. The foreman of the establishment also states that nothing but gunpowder in barrels, (only ten of which were then on store) was allowed to be put there. His idea is, that the magazine was fired by some malicious person. An investigation of the affair will be had to-day, when it is supposed that there will be some light thrown upon the cause of the explosion.

[From the New York Herald.]

The premises occupied by Messrs. Dow & Johnson, who were engaged by the government to manufacture an improved cartridge for small arms, is known as the Delafield property, and is located between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, fronting on the East river and extending back to avenue B. The buildings consisted of the mansion, over one hundred years old, which was used as a factory, and a new building used as a collodion room, an old icehouse used as a storehouse, and a brick magazine, built expressly for that purpose, and inspected and pronounced safe. The magazine was of brick, sixteen feet by sixteen feet inside, having two walls, and ceiled inside with wood. The door was double and plated with heavy iron on the outside. The roof was heavy and double tinned.

At the time of the explosion it contained about 140 barrels of blasting powder, and about twenty barrels of gunpowder, some of which was made up into cartridges. A few weeks ago there was over one million of cartridges stored in it; but the Government demand has been so great that the manufacturers could not keep up to their orders, and they have shipped them as rapidly as they were ready. The magazine was located a few yards from high water mark, the rear portion being against a high bank of earth, the front facing the river. It is supposed that the lock was filled with powder, a slow-match attached to it, and in this way the explosion was communicated to the main body of the magazine.

NAVAL ITEMS.

[From the New York Herald, May 12th.]

The Navy Department has at last made a move in the right quarter in reference to building vessels with a proper amount of propulsive power, so that we can have ships of war with sufficient speed to chase any vessel that has been or will be built in Europe. Mr. Delano, the naval constructor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Mr. Henry Steers, of Greenpoint, are each to build a vessel from their own models, while Mr. Dickerson will furnish the drawings of their engines. These vessels will be about 300 feet long and of about 3,000 tons burthen, and not unlike the famous Niagara in many respects. They will carry eight heavy guns, and it is believed they will be the fastest vessels of war ever built. These two vessels will be of about the size of the detail, except that they must combine strength with speed so as to carry a heavy battery. In general construction they will not differ from ordinary vessels of their class; but in that great desideratum, speed, they will excel all others. The Iroquois and Dacotah are the fastest vessels of their class, and yet they have not speed enough. In this new move we may expect to date a great change in the steam department of our navy.

The Pembroke Steamboat Company of Boston have sold to the government the screw steamer Iron Age for a gunboat. She will carry one one-hundred-pound gun, four thirty-two pound rifle guns, four twenty-four pound howitzers, on the upper deck, and four thirty-two pound rifle guns between decks.

Destruction of a Cotton Mill by Fire.

BOSTON, May 13, 1863.—The Palmer Cotton Manufacturing Mill at Three Rivers, in Palmer, Mass., was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. It was a granite building, 280 feet long and five stories high, with a capacity for 10,000 spindles, and employed 300 hands. The loss is estimated at $450,000, a large portion of which [illegible] insured in Boston and Hartford offices.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

THE SITUATION BELOW VICKSBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, May 12, via CAIRO, May 14th, 1863.

Troops all the way down from Memphis to Young's Point, are moving to reinforce Grant.

Judge Kellogg, of Illinois, who left Gen. Grant's headquarters last Thursday morning, the 7th inst., says it is not true that we met the enemy at Clinton, near Jackson, as has been reported.

He further says we have not yet cut the railroad connection between Vicksburg and Jackson. He thinks a severe battle is in the near future. Grant's object is to cut this railroad, and the rebels will try to prevent it by all possible means.

The battle ground will probably be within ten miles of Black river bridge. Our army is sanguine of ultimate success.

CAIRO, May 14.—The very latest dates from Grant's army are up to last Thursday morning. At that time it was 18 miles from Grand Gulf and encamped in a beautiful place near Big Black river. We have not, as yet, possession of any part of the Railroad between Vicksburg and Jackson. Grant is receiving heavy reinforcements.

A new overland route for troops and trains has been made from Young's Point to the River below. It is only 8 miles long and greatly expedites forwarding men and means.

CAIRO, May 14.—From Hon. E. B. Washburn who left the extreme front last Friday morning, I learn that Grant's advance was then within 15 miles of Edward's Station, which is 18 miles east of Vicksburg. He thinks ere this a battle has been fought.

Two divisions of Gen. Sherman's corps had reached Grand Gulf and Gen. McArthur was crossing. The army is in excellent condition.



SCENE OF THE PORT GIBSON BATTLE.

We have already given a graphic account of the victory of the army under Gen. Grant at Port Gibson, Miss., on the 1st inst. We are able to present a sketch of the locality with the position of the opposing forces. Its relations to the advance on Vicksburg are most important.

Port Gibson is the capital of Claiborne county, on Bayou Pierre, twenty-eight miles from its mouth, and sixty-five miles southwest of Jackson. It is surrounded by a rich planting country, and at one time enjoyed a large business. At the commencement of the rebellion it had a population of some 1,200 inhabitants.

Jackson, a town of Hinds county, and capital of the State of Mississippi, is situated on the right bank of the Pearl river, and on the Vicksburg and Brandon railroad, forty-five miles east of Vicksburg, and 1,010 miles from Washington. Jackson is also one of the principal points on the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern railroad.

[illegible] the enemy to mass a heavy force in front of Gen. Grant, drawn from all parts of the Confederacy.

The following letter was taken from a rebel mail-bag carrier on the 1st inst.:

GRAND GULF, April 30, 1863.

DEAR AINSWORTH: After a long silence I write again. Grand Gulf, if you do not know, is forty miles below Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Big Black. We came here two weeks ago, and have had hot times since. The enemy from their gunboats have shelled us every day.

Yesterday our batteries gave them a fight. The firing beat Oak Hill, Elkhorn, Hatchie's Bridge, or anything I have ever heard. I believe, too, they gave us rather the worst of it. We did not sink a single boat, while they silenced one of our batteries, dismounted four pieces, killed Col. Wade, commanding artillery, and one of his staff, and some five or six men.

The Yankees have a force of some 30,000 men on the other side of the river, opposed to about 6,000 or 7,000 of our men on this side. It is their object to effect a landing on this side of the river, and move round in the rear of Vicksburg. I fear they will make it.

I suppose by the time you shall have received this, you will have news of the Yankee cavalry raid, from Iuka, via Columbus and Enterprise, through to Natchez. This is a positive fact. They did it with about fifteen hundred picked men—burned Columbus, destroyed Newton Station, moved on to the Central Railroad south of Jackson, destroyed the tracks and depot twenty miles, and spiked one of our biggest guns destined for this point.

The battle of Tullahoma is hourly expected. Bragg has his entire force. I am glad we are from under him; he is not such a man as Van Dorn or Bowen, our present division commanders. Most truly yours,

ALFRED MITCHELL.

FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 14, 1863.

The steamer City of Alton is just in, bringing last evening's Memphis papers. Among her passengers are Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg and Hon. E. B. Washburn.

Gov. Yates is quite unwell at Memphis with dysentery. Gen. Thomas had arrived at Memphis, and is expected up in a few days.

Ten regiments of negroes had been organized, and Gen. Thomas thinks he will be able to organize ten more.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14, 1863.

The United States District and Circuit Court, for the Southern District of Illinois, commences its session in this city on the first Monday in June. Judge Davis will preside in the Circuit Court of the Southern District.

A religious revival has been in progress in this city during the past winter. The result is 100 members added to the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches.

A number of prominent agricultural gentlemen, among them John A. Kennicott, of Cook county, Wm. H. Van Epps, of Lee county, Lewis Ellsworth, of Du Page, T. B. McConnell, of Sangamon, and C. N. Webster, of Lincoln, have invited the friends of agriculture in the State, to meet them in this city on the 12th of June, to consider the subject of the grant of land to the State by the United States for agricultural education, and take such action as they may deem expedient for the disposal of the same. The Legislature will then be in session.

Col. Oakes has appointed Newton Bateman, Esq., late State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chief Clerk in the office of the Provost Marshal of the State.

The 16th cavalry, at Camp Butler, are being paid off.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1863.

General Curtis has been relieved of his command in Missouri, and General Schofield takes his place. A Missouri party headed by Senator Henderson is said to have secured this result.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 14, 1863.

Five prisoners escaped from the prison hospital on Wednesday night, by letting themselves down by sheets to the ground.

A daring attempt to escape, in which one Lieut. Sickles, formerly rebel Provost Marshal of Bloomfield, Stoddard county, was implicated, was frustrated on Tuesday night.

The reports of Price's arrangements being completed to invade Missouri at the head of a large army are revived in the country, and scouts report a wide-spread conviction among the people that Price will certainly be in Missouri in less than a fortnight. An order was received to-day, directed to Jas. Totten, Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, requiring him to report to Gen. Curtis for active service. As he has heretofore held position simply of Brigadier of State Militia, this order is construed into promotion. Gen. Van Dever has resumed command at Pilot Knob. Another lot of rebel sympathizers will be sent South on Saturday; many of them are paroled for forty-eight hours. D. H. Armstrong, of whom mention has been made, has been paroled to allow him time to settle his accounts with the city, pertaining to the issue of treasury warrants. Meanwhile he is bound to report every other day at the Provost Marshal's office.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1863.

Paymasters are detailed to Elmira, Albany, and other points to pay off the regiments mustered out. The mustering out officers are less prompt. A General Order declares exchanged

All persons delivered at City Point up to May the 6th.

All officers captured and released on parole up to April the 1st.

Enlisted men captured and released on parole up to March the 1st.

Paroled troops exchanged are to be equipped for the field and forwarded to the armies where they belong. The sisters and sisters' daughters of Jackson, who killed Ellsworth, were arrested to day in Alexandria, on the charge of giving information to the rebels. A rebel mail was found on their premises.

Payments to the army for March and April are about to begin. The Treasury is supplied with abundance of money for that purpose.

The business of confiscating rebel property begins to be conducted rapidly in this district. The property of a number of active rebels was seized to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—John Orcutt Carpenter, of Ky., convicted of treason, has been pardoned by the President, through the intervention of his friends, on the ground that he has repented of his crime. He voluntarily abandoned the service of the rebels and returned to his allegiance.

One hundred and sixty rebel prisoners have signified their willingness to take the oath of allegiance. The oath was administered to the jurors of the criminal court to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The N. Y. Herald's special says: The Virginia Union Convention met at Alexandria yesterday. Francis H. Pierpont, the present Governor was nominated as the Union candidate for Governor, and Mr. Minor, of Alexandria, for Lieut. Gov.

DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS DEATH.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1863.

Richmond papers of day before yesterday received here this evening are full of eulogies of Stonewall Jackson, and accounts of his imposing funeral ceremonies.

The Richmond Whig says, in its editorial on Jackson, that Virginia has suffered no such loss since the death of Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—On the 11th inst., Gen. Lee issued general orders announcing the death of Stonewall Jackson, who expired on the 10th.

Richmond papers of the 10th, received yesterday by flag of truce, have the particulars of the death of Stonewall Jackson. His arm was amputated because of the wound received, and secondary hemorrhage set in, from the effects of which he died. There is great despondency in Richmond in consequence. [illegible] army in Virginia, next to Lee. He was shot very early on Monday morning, while making a reconnoissance over the lines. Riding along with a full staff, a sharp-shooter picked him out and fired with good success. Maj. Brown had just recognized Jackson, and was making such a disposition as would have resulted in his capture, but for the premature firing of a fatal shot by a skirmisher.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Thomas Jackson was born in Virginia about the year 1825, and is consequently about thirty-nine years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1846, and in the following year accompanied Magruder's battery to Mexico. At Contreras and Churubusco he distinguished himself so highly on the field that he was breveted Captain for gallantry. At Chapultepec he again won laurels, and was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct. On his return from Mexico he was for some time in command at Fort Hamilton; but in 1842 he resigned his rank. At the outbreak of the rebellion Major Jackson was one of those Southerners who were greatly embarrassed to discover the true line of their duty. He had married a Northern wife, was an honorable and conscientious man, and long hesitated what course to pursue. It is stated that his father-in-law, a Northern clergyman, visited him, and urged him to remain faithful to his country and his flag. They spent several hours in prayer together, and Jackson confessed that the struggle was sore. But finally the pernicious doctrine of State Rights, which Jackson, like so many other gallant Southrons, had imbibed early in life, won the day: "I must go with Virginia!" he cried, and plunged headlong into the vortex of treason.

As a rebel officer he has been energetic, lucky, and skillful. He won his cognomen of "Stonewall" by promising Beauregard that his brigade should stand like a stone wall before the enemy. He fought Shields near Winchester, in March, with rather indifferent success. But his pursuit of Banks down the Shenandoah Valley was very successful, and infused some heart into the rebel cause. Again, in June, his attack on McClellan's right wing at Mechanicsville helped his fame among his people. At Cedar Mountain his design showed skill, but the steady courage of Bank's troops foiled his purpose.

When Lee invaded Maryland Jackson commanded a corps under him, and it was he who forced the little garrison of Harper's Ferry to surrender. He fought at Antietam, and again at Fredericksburg, but the glory of the latter victory was of course appropriated by his superior, General Lee.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, May 14, 1863.

The United States District Court for the district of Iowa, commenced its May session in this city to-day. Judge Miller delivered an excellent charge to the grand jury, directing them to inquire, among other things, into the alleged existence of organizations having for their object resistance to the laws and authority of the Federal Government. The leaders of the Copperhead party are trying to make arrangements for the nomination of General Tuttle, for Governor, thinking that his services in the field would be sufficient to atone for their treason. Gen. Tuttle's friends say he wouldn't touch a nomination from them with a ten-foot pole. The embrace of the Copperheads would be death to him or any other war man.

D. F. Wilson, brother of Col. D. S. and Judge Thomas A. Wilson, has been sent here as special agent of the United States Treasury Department, to aid in prosecuting A. K. Eaton, United States Receiver under Buchanan at Osage, for an alleged defalcation of $27,000.

The case of Patrick Quigby, of Dubuque, another defaulting Receiver, is also to be prosecuted during this term of the United States Circuit Court.

The sureties of Samuel Workman, the defaulting Buchanan Postmaster at Iowa City, are here as defendants in a suit called this afternoon.

Judge Love arrived yesterday, and is aiding Judge Miller in holding the present term of the Circuit Court.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14, 1863.

Colonel Coburn, of the 33d Indiana regiment, has arrived here, and has been placed in command at Camp Carrington.

The extensive foundry and plow establishment of Joseph Grover, at Terre Haute, was entirely consumed by fire on Tuesday night last. The loss is over $25,000.

The Supreme Court meets on Monday, May 25th, and the State Medical Association, on Tuesday, May 19th.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

LEE'S HEADQUARTERS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

A Summary of Late Losses and Achievements.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, May 14, 1863.

Letters, both public and private, received here from Wisconsin and other regiments in Hooker's army, show that it is not at all demoralized or disappointed by the recent conflicts, but is cheerful and confident of the future, and eager to be again led against the enemy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1863.

Gen. Lee has established his headquarters at Fredericksburg.

Our surgeons sent over to wait on our wounded, report great destitution, both of surgeons and surgical supplies, among the rebels. Their army has been recently supplied with new clothing, procured, they say, from an English vessel which recently ran the blockade.

Senators Wade and Chandler, after a long interview, to-day, with the President and Secretary Stanton, have to-night gone down to the army, in a special boat.

Col. Kilpatrick, the hero of the late cavalry raid, is to have an independent and active cavalry command.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1863.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin has the following from its Washington correspondent, dated May 13th: Gentlemen arriving from the Rappahannock last night, who are certainly in a position to speak advisedly, say there are no indications of a movement to the south side of the river by our army. Complaints are made of offensive odors rising from dead horses and offal in the neighborhood of the army, but measures have been taken to remove such nuisances, having in view the sanitary condition of the army. It also says that the schooner General Taylor, which was captured in Chesapeake Bay with a valuable miscellaneous cargo, was condemned yesterday in the prize court.

The New York Tribune of this morning publishes a somewhat lengthy editorial on Gen. Hooker's campaign on the Rappahannock. It says all reports of movements since Gen. Hooker recrossed the river on the night of May 5th, are wholly without foundation.

The army after reaching the North side of the Rappahannock, returned leisurely to its old camps, and has occupied them ever since.

Gen. Sedgwick has not returned with the corps, or with any force whatever, nor has any other commander or body of troops been beyond the lines of the camp. So much for the widely circulated reports with which the inventive talent of Philadelphia journalists favored the country on Saturday and Monday.

When the army does move, and whither it goes, will probably be known after it has started, and not before. The troops are in good spirits. Among the rank and file there is certainly a feeling of disappointment at the retreat, but nothing which can be called demoralization.

It is difficult, perhaps, for the army to understand why the first campaign was abandoned, but they are none the less ready to begin another, and will enter upon it with confidence in themselves and their commander.

In continuing, it criticises very severely the operations of Gen. Stoneman, saying [illegible] damage he succeeded in inflicting on the enemy was so slight as to have caused the rebels but little inconvenience. In concluding it says:

It is idle to deny that the campaign of Gen. Hooker which began so auspiciously has come to a premature and ineffectual end. His losses were considerably heavier than published estimates, and will not amount to less than sixteen thousand killed, wounded and missing. The actual present returns exceed seventeen thousand, but may be a little reduced. Lee is said to admit a loss of eighteen thousand, which is far greater than ours in proportion to the strength of his army; but why weigh losses one against another? It is success that is of consequence. Gen. Hooker's army, however, still largely outnumbers the rebel forces, and it is undeniably in good spirits and condition. Let us hope that the next movement will close the long catalogue of its reverses by decisive victory.

The N. Y. Evening Post of this date contains a rumor of an attempted raid, by rebel cavalry, in the vicinity of Washington, with a view to the destruction of the Chain Bridge. It also says that there are indications that Lee contemplates assuming the offensive. Both statements appear to lack confirmation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14, 1863.

The Indiana Military Agent at Washington telegraphs the following casualties in the 19th Ind., and 3d Ind. cavalry: *Killed*—John S. Walker, Co. F. *Wounded*—Chas. Petty, slightly, and Milton Dyoff, severely.

3D CAVALRY—Capt. Gresham, severely; private Ward, slightly.

Adjt. Hayden, of the 54th Ind., who was wounded and captured at Vicksburg, last January, recently died in hospital there.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The World's Washington letter states that the indications are that the rebel army is swinging round his left on the Gordonsville and Richmond road, to Frederick Hall Station, with his right resting on the Fredericksburg and Richmond road, at Bowling Green, thus protecting the upper end of the triangle formed by these roads, at Hanover Junction, sixteen miles from Richmond, giving the rebels two railroads from Richmond to their army.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Telegrams from Gen. Schenck's headquarters in Baltimore, say that Mosby is again in the vicinity of Goose Creek Church, London county, Va., with a force of about three hundred guerillas cavalry.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Tribune has direct advices from the Army of the Potomac, to Tuesday. All the reports of movements since Gen. Hooker crossed to the north side of the Rappahannock, are unfounded. The army occupies its old camps. The troops are in good spirits, though some disappointment is felt among the rank and file at the retreat, but there is no demoralization.

Stoneman's raid has been overrated. The Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad was so little injured that it was repaired in twenty-four hours.

Our losses exceed seventeen thousand men, while Lee is said to admit a loss of eighteen thousand. Our army still outnumbers that of the rebels.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Post says: "The latest rumors from Washington and the army current here to-day are to the following effect: Fears of a rebel cavalry raid upon the Capital are entertained at Washington.

For some days the planks of the Chain Bridge have been removed. A full battery is also stationed at the aqueduct bridge.

Sunday night the rebel cavalry made a dash through our lines, up to the Chain Bridge, but we cannot learn that the enterprise was attended with any advantages.

This, if true, is evidently an act of mere bravado, in return for Stoneman's exploits.

Gen. Stoneman is at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Lee detained all the nurses and surgeons who accompanied ambulance trains across the fords. He also placed guns in position at Banks' and United States fords, from which fact it is supposed he intends to assume the offensive, and cross the river and attack our forces.

It is quite certain that Gen. Hooker had ordered a portion of his army to recross the Rappahannock some days ago, as previously stated, in accordance with the plan formed before the commencement of his retreat, but the plan was not approved by Gen. Halleck, who countermanded it.

Hence the conflicting reports concerning recrossing.

Gen. Butterfield has said the movement cannot be made for some time.

It seems not unlikely that Halleck contemplated assuming the command.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A letter received to-day by a secessionist here, from a rebel Major confined in Fort Delaware, says: "The rebel force in the recent engagement at Chancellorsville did not exceed seventy thousand." The writer admits that the rebel loss is much greater than the Federal.

Gentlemen from the Rappahannock say there are no indications of a movement to the south side of the river. The censorship over telegraphic messages, instead of being relaxed, has, if possible, become more stringent.

A special to the New York Tribune says: "General Stahl's cavalry scoured the country about Warrenton and other sections thoroughly. They report nothing but small squads of guerillas, who continue to hover about our lines, in the hope of doing mischief when occasion may offer."

GEN. STONEMAN'S EXPLOIT.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The following is a summary of the work accomplished by Gen. Stoneman's expedition in Virginia:

Bridges destroyed	22
Culverts destroyed	7
Ferries destroyed	5
Railroads broken, places	7
Supply trains burned	4
Wagons destroyed	122
Horses captured	200
Mules captured	104
Canals broken	3
Canal boats burned	5
Trains of cars destroyed	3
Store houses burned	3
Telegraph stations burned	4
Wires cut, places	5
Depots burned	3
Towns visited	25
Contrabands liberated	150

Besides the destruction of large quantities of pork, bacon, flour, wheat, corn, clothing, and other articles of great value to the rebels.

THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1863.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Howard, to encourage his men to future and better exertions:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 9.

HEADQUARTERS, ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR BROOKE'S STATION, VA., May 10, 1863.

As your Commanding General, I cannot fail to notice a feeling of depression on the part of a portion of this corps. Some obloquy has been cast upon us on account of the affair of Saturday, May 2. I believe that such a disaster might have happened to any other corps of this army, and do not distrust my command.

Every officer who failed to do his duty by not keeping his men together, and not rallying them when broken, is conscious of it, and must profit by the past.

I confidently believe that every honorable officer and every brave man earnestly desires an opportunity to advance against the enemy, and demonstrate to the army and to the country that we are not wanting in principle or patriotism. Your energy, sustained and directed under the Divine blessing, shall yet place the Eleventh Corps ahead of them all.

O. O. HOWARD, Major General Commanding.

FROM MEXICO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1863.

Dispatches received to-day at the State Department from Minister Corwin, show that up to the 21st of April the French had not taken Puebla.

NEW YORK, May 14.—We have advices from Puebla, via Havana, to April 21st. The French were repulsed on the 13th, in an attack on the convents of St. Augustine, Carmen and Merced. On the 14th a battle occurred at Alexico, between a part of Comonfort's forces and the French, in which both parties claim success, but the chief design of Comonfort to dislodge the French from Alexico was not attained.

Reports reached Vera Cruz, April 20th, that the French were driven from Fort San Javier and hill San Juan, to their former position at Amalucan.

The French account disagrees with this, and reports the capture of the Church of Carmen on the 19th. A general review of the situation shows little change since the first of April. Numerous bands of guerillas have infested the road from Vera Cruz to Orizaba, and several expeditions which were sent out to annihilate guerillas have been unsuccessful.

The French in Vera Cruz entertained great fears that a million of dollars, with a large amount of ammunition, about to leave for Puebla, would not arrive safely.

Comonfort has been reinforced by seven thousand men from the city of Mexico, and Mexican reports express the hope that, by overwhelming numbers, they will be able to annihilate the French invaders.

A private letter received in Havana states that, since the first occupation of Fort San Javier, the French army has not obtained any advantage. Several attacks have been made upon various points, but always with ill success, and sometimes with defeat.

On the 19th, they opened a cannonade upon Carmen Fort, which lasted forty hours, when a breach was effected. Several columns then proceeded to make an assault, but they were driven back by the bayonet, leaving the streets filled with their killed and wounded. Their losses have been heavy.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., May 14, 1863.

Gov. Salomon is going down the Mississippi shortly, to visit his troops in Gen. Grant's army.

News has been received of the death of Quartermaster John E. Holmes, 22d regiment, at Annapolis, on his way home from Richmond, a prisoner. He was the first Lieutenant Governor of this State.

A large Union meeting here to-night was eloquently and forcibly addressed by Judge Paine of the Supreme Court.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MURFREESBORO, May 14.

All is quiet along our lines. The weather is fair. It is rumored from grapevine sources that there has been a fight at Vicksburg, in which the Union forces were unsuccessful.

Lieut. Oscar J. Keayes, 19th Kentucky, is dishonorably discharged from the service for general unworthiness, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.—The following is from Southern papers:

VICKSBURG, May 8.—The enemy is using the spades on the other side of the Big Black. The Yankees occupy Utica, Hinds county, Mississippi.

Banks has published an order in New Orleans, requiring all registered enemies by the 1st of May to take oath, or prepare to leave the Yankee lines by the 15th of May.

Four thousand prisoners arrived in Richmond on the 9th inst., from Fredericksburg.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., is reported among the captured, and passengers state the oath of allegiance was administered to him at his own request.

The Charleston Courier claims a victory at Fredericksburg, and places the rebel loss at 10,000.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, May 14.—The steamship America, from Liverpool on the 2d, via Queenstown the 3d, arrived here, and brings two days later news.

The London Observer, in a pacific article, does justice to President Lincoln and his advisers, who, it says, evince a sincere and earnest desire to cultivate most friendly relations with Great Britain and avoid giving just cause of offense.

The Russian army had been routed by 3,000 Circassians, and the Grand Duke Michael narrowly escaped capture.

The Times city article says it is understood that the United States Government have resolved to send an agent to England, versed in maritime and international law, to co-operate with Mr. Adams in London in the consideration of the various questions now arising, or likely to arise, on those points between the two countries. The object is to enable such questions in all possible cases, to be settled promptly instead of being subjects of tedious correspondence.

Earl Russell, in reply to Lord Chelmsford, said he understood that in future any mails seized by the Federals would be forwarded to their destination without breaking the seal upon them.

When the Government received the communication which was to come from the Washington Government, it would be their duty to consider what answer they should return to the communication.

Earl Hardwick called attention to the fortifications at Spithead, and pointed out that the Charleston affair left the value of fortifications against ships exactly as it had always been.

Several other speakers alluded to the Charleston affair as a most valuable experience.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th of April, the Attorney General, in reply to Mr. Whiteside, said he could not state when the case of the owners of the Alexandra would be tried.

Mr. Layard said he had much satisfaction in stating that a dispatch that morning had been received from Lord Lyons, announcing that Mr. Seward had given directions that the mails on board the Peterhoff should be sent to their destination unopened. [Cheers.]

In the House of Lords, Earl Russel said that as the question of the Peterhoff and the detention of Her Majesty's mail had been the subject of discussion, it might be convenient that he should state the substance of the intimations he had received from Lord Lyons. Lord Lyons stated, that in answer to his application Mr. Seward had informed him that the American Government had determined not to release the vessel and cargo, but to send them before a Prize Court.

With regard to the mails, in conformity to the letter of the 31st of October, they would be forwarded to their destination. Mr. Seward stated that in any similar case the same course would be pursued until some arrangement was arrived at upon the subject. The law of nations did not appear to have laid down a precise and clear rule with regard to the practice, which was somewhat novel, of sending mail bags by private ships. Therefore, Mr. Seward was anxious to make communication to Her Majesty's Government on the subject.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Express understands that Gen. McClellan, last week sent a request to the President that he should either accept his resignation or place him in active service. Rumor says that the reply stated he should be placed in active service, and that he would be required at an early day.

The Tribune states that Gen. Sigel has returned from Washington, after ineffectual efforts to be assigned to duty, even on the Commanding General's staff.

The Herald's special states that arrangements are making for the immediate release and exchange of prisoners captured during the recent operations in Virginia and elsewhere.

A Million and a Half of "Five-Twenties" Sold To-Day.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The sales of $1,500,000 worth of "Five-Twenties" is reported to-day, as follows: New York and New Jersey, $506,000; Boston, $289,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $319,000; Providence, R. I., $200,000; Baltimore and Maryland $30,000; Ohio, $87,000; Western States, $19,000.

Rumors Regarding Vallandigham.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A special to the Philadelphia Inquirer says: Vallandigham was convicted of the charges, and sentenced to the Tortugas till the close of the war. It was approved by Burnside, but the President changed it by sending him South.

Blockade Runner Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Navy Department has received information that the steamer Cherokee was captured off Charleston while endeavoring to run the blockade.

Departure of Massachusetts Troops.

BOSTON, May 13.—Six companies of the Massachusetts 2d cavalry, left their camp at Readville, at noon to-day, for the seat of war.

Spinners Coming to Rags.

The London Times' Paris correspondent says:

"A skillful engineer, residing in Paris, has invented a machine by which cotton rags of every description may be rendered fit for spinning. By this means rags, such as old sheets, shirts, and pocket handkerchiefs, worth not more than 20f. the 200 lb weight, can be converted into blue or red cotton, equal to that imported from Egypt, which, though inferior to the American cotton, brings a high price in the Havre market. It is expected that this invention will attract the attention of cotton spinners throughout France. One manufacturer of padding at Orleans, and a cotton spinner at St. Denis have already tried the new machine, and have found it to succeed perfectly. Other engineers have directed their attention to the subject, and it is not impossible that, through the power of machinery, European manufacturers may, to a certain extent, become independent of America. This invention, which was known a few weeks since, is one of those which effect a revolution in industry, and increase public wealth to an immense extent. When it is considered how many millions are expended in the purchase of raw cotton, and the short time the manufactured article lasts, any machine that can render worn-out cotton cloth available for fresh spinning, must render great service to the manufacturer."

Death of Comptroller Cutts.

[From the National Intelligencer, May 12.]

We deeply regret to announce that J. Madison Cutts, Esq., second comptroller of the Treasury, died yesterday morning after a brief illness. Mr. Cutts was the father-in-law of the late Judge Douglas, and his death will fall with peculiar severity upon his now doubly bereaved daughter, who, like him, is honored and respected by all who know her. The oldest son of Mr. Cutts is in the army, serving at present upon Gen. Burnside's staff, and he, as well as other relatives of the deceased, will share the sympathy of our fellow-citizens who knew him, but none more than Mrs. Cutts, the estimable widow of the deceased. Mr. Cutts was a nephew of the late Mrs. Madison, widow of ex-President Madison.

New York Sunday School Union.

[From the N. Y. Times, 13th.]

Yesterday the forty-seventh anniversary of this society took place in this city. It was celebrated in over twenty churches. The children assembled shortly after noon at their schools and marched to the churches in procession, bearing flags and banners with devices and mottoes. Many of the girls were dressed in white. There are over 192 schools in the union, comprising over 60,000 pupils and 5,000 teachers. The average attendance is over 40,000. In the infant classes there are 13,000 [illegible]. There are over 1,000 colored children in the schools. The contributions during the past year have been $20,000.

New Advertisements.

MERCANTILE NOTICE.—The advertiser would like to form a partnership with some well established Mercantile or Commission House that can use from $10,000 to $20,000 additional capital to advantage. Address Post Office Box 211, with real name.

SODA FOUNTAIN, Complete, with Marble Standard, Syrup Caster, Cooler, &c., for sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street.

CAUTION.—The public in general and Salt Dealers in particular, are cautioned against negotiating two of our Warehouse Receipts [illegible] sacks G. A. Salt; the other [illegible] bags F. F. Salt, both dated May 11th, 1863, and given to Parker, Mathews & Co. BANNON & SINGER, 342, 344 and 346 North Water street. Chicago, May 14th, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. N. S. RAPPLEYE, SETH SHELDON, JR.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a General Commission Business, under the firm name of RAPPLEYE & TUTTLE. Office and Warehouse, 16 Michigan avenue, between River and South Water streets. N. S. RAPPLEYE, E. R. TUTTLE.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY. SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after Sunday, May 17th, no persons, except owners of lots in Rosehill Cemetery and friends introduced by them, will be allowed on the Sunday Special Trains. Lot owners can obtain tickets at the office of the Cemetery, which will admit them with their friends to the cars on Sundays, during the season, and these tickets will be required in all cases. No persons will be admitted without tickets unless introduced as above. These trains are intended ONLY for lot owners and their friends, and the managers of the Cemetery feel compelled to take all necessary measures to secure the end desired. Train leaves at 2:45 P. M.; returns at 5½. J. WOODBRIDGE SMITH, Treasurer Rosehill Cemetery Company.

BOARD OF TRADE.—A meeting of the members of the Board of Trade will be held at their rooms on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to consider a proposed application for an Amendment to their present Charter. By order of the President. JNO. F. BEATY, Secretary.

HAND CORN PLANTERS. Shores' Patent Hand Corn Planter, Warranted to work well. Price $2.50 each, with discount to the trade. For sale by KRETSINGER, STARRETT & DIETRICH, 197 Lake street.

MARINE ARTILLERY.—There will be a meeting of "Marines" on SATURDAY EVENING, May 16th, at the office of F. Fulton & Co., 148 Lake-st., To concert measures for securing the clothing, money, or other arrears due; also, to consider the proposition of one of the old members relative to publishing a history of the organization from which they have been discharged. Those who by reason of distance, or otherwise, cannot attend, are requested to send their address either to F. FULTON, Chicago, or OLIVER WHITE, Toulon, Ill., at their earliest convenience.

MANTILLA SILKS AND Cloak Cloths, IN CHOICE SHADES. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 LAKE STREET.

SODA CORKS, WHITING, MARBLE DUST, OIL VITRIOL, TWINE AND OILS. For Soda Manufacturers and Bottlers. All articles of BEST QUALITY, IN LARGE STOCK, and at LOWEST PRICES. J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 146 Lake st.

SPONGE. Fine Bathing and Carriage Sponge. BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake st.

ANY PERSON HAVING A HOUSE TO SELL CHEAP, ON LEASED GROUND, OR A HOUSE AND LOT, Will address "HOUSE," at Tribune office, stating location, price, and full particulars.

HONEY, JOHNY! STRICKLER'S & SEAR'S Ornamental Bee Palace, PATENTED JANUARY 6th, 1863. [illegible] JAMES CRAWFORD, Chicago.

New Advertisements.



MAKING THE GROVER & BAKER LOCK STITCH.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY Sewing Machines $45 to $100.

We have lately introduced a New Style Family Sewing Machine, making the Shuttle Stitch, or stitch alike on both sides, arranged in the same style and sold at same prices as our Grover & Baker Stitch Machines.

At our office alone can purchasers examine the relative merits of each stitch, and be guaranteed ultimate and thorough satisfaction by our privilege of exchanging for either style, if not suited with their first choice.

GROVER & BAKER'S LOCK STITCH FAMILY Sewing Machine. $45 to $100.

GROVER & BAKER'S No. 9 Sewing Machine, $45.00.

Our No. 9 Machine is admirably adapted to the wants of all manufacturers, and is far more simple, durable and cheaper than any other Shuttle Machine in use, and a great favorite wherever introduced.

A Sewing Machine that will not embroider as well as stitch is not the one for family use. Grover & Baker's celebrated Machines both stitch and embroider, with equal facility.

GROVER & BAKER'S PREMIUM MACHINES Stitch and Embroider WITH EQUAL FACILITY.

GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machine DEPOT, 115 Lake Street.

Call and examine our Machines before purchasing elsewhere. We manufacture a large variety of styles of each stitch, and adapted to the requirements of families & manufacturers of goods where sewing is employed.

☞ We furnish with ALL Family Machines "BARNUM'S SELF-SEWER," which GUIDES THE WORK ITSELF."

BARNUM'S SELF SEWER FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES

The Grover & Baker office, Chicago, now apply the "SELF-SEWERS" to all their Family Machines, same as the "Florence." The other offices sell them at $1.50.

CINCINNATI, May 11th, 1863. MR. D. BARNUM, 122 Lake street, Post Office Box 2744, Chicago, Ill. DEAR SIR:—Please send us ten dozen more of your "SELF-SEWERS" By Express. Collect on delivery. Yours, &c., WM. SUMNER & CO., General Agents Wheeler & Wilson Machines for Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE NEW SILK CIRCULARS, And a choice line of CLOTH CLOAKS JUST OPENED. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 LAKE STREET.

GROCERIES

G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 16 & 18 STATE STREET.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. NO SEA SICKNESS. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, 22,500 tons burthen, will be dispatched FROM LIVERPOOL. Saturday, May 16. Tuesday, June 30. FROM NEW YORK. Saturday, June 6. Tuesday, July 21. And at the same regular intervals thereafter. [illegible] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE. UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, [illegible] WASHINGTON. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & [illegible] JOBBERS IN CLOTHING AND Gents' Furnishing Goods, 34 & 36 LAKE STREET, Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers and Jobbers at 85 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. We have the largest and best assorted stock [illegible]

IRON AND TIN. 1863. 1863. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, Copper, Wire, Nails, Glass and Farming Tools Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, [illegible] Also, we are the sole Western Agents for the sale of NAYLOR & CO'S CAST STEEL BELLS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 83 Lake & Wabash, Chicago.

FROM AUCTION.—We bought at the Great Panic Auction Sales in New York within the past few days, and are now receiving, and have in stock, over 500 AUCTION LOTS OF French, English and German, Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Many of them bought, and will be sold 50 per cent. below the importing cost. These goods are all of this season's importations, comprising many of the latest novelties in PARIS DRESS GOODS. We have now in stock over 500 PACKAGES OF THE BEST BRANDS OF DOMESTIC GOODS Of every description, bought at panic prices, and which we are selling 20 and 30 per cent. below prices of a few days ago. Now is the time to buy, as prices are again advancing rapidly in New York. W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street. Chicago, April 28, 1863.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati. Unrivalled by any others in the world for neatness and elegance of finish, strength and durability of material and perfect security against Fire and Burglars. It is, therefore, that we invite those who are in want of Safes to look at our assortment, which will be furnished at the lowest prices that good Safes can be sold for. F. W. PRATT, 13 LaSalle street.

XX LOUISVILLE FLOUR, "SHALLCROSS MILLS." For sale by GEO. S. McKIERNAN, 143 South Water street.

REMOVAL. H. DIEDERICH, Watchmaker & Jeweler, Formerly from H. R. Cabery's Store, 91 Lake street, has removed to 35 LAKE STREET, Where he will continue to Repair CHRONOMETERS, Watches, Jewelry and Clocks.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The undersigned, desirous of changing their business, offer for sale, to a cash customer, their extensive well-selected stock of FURNITURE, AT PRESENT COST PRICES. Will transfer lease of store to any party making the purchase. This is a rare opportunity for an experienced party with a cash capital. [illegible] 82 Lake street.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' [illegible] Custom House street, New Orleans, [illegible] 86 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] The only Infallible Cure for this Infirmity. [illegible] Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXCURSION WILL LEAVE THE West Side Union Depot, For Cincinnati via the Cincinnati Air Line Railroad on Tuesday 19th inst., at 7:30 A. M., Tickets for the Round Trip, $10.00, Allowing the Excursionists two weeks' time in which to return. Tickets for sale at the METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 66 Washington street; PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN'S BANK, No. 1 South Clark st.; NOWLEN & McELWAIN, 57½ South Clark street.

DRS. SMALL & HALE, Office 124 Clark street, Rooms 3 & 4. A. E. SMALL, M. D., office hours 9 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. Residence 280 Wabash avenue. E. M. HALE, M. D., office hours 8 to 9 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. Residence at office.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil, 175 LAKE STREET.

REMOVAL. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO HAVE REMOVED TO 225 LAKE STREET CORNER OF FRANKLIN.

HYDRANT HOSE!—A new, light and cheap kind of HYDRANT HOSE, May be found at GEO. DUNBAR & CO'S, 19 and 21 Dearborn street.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. [illegible] 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

NEW STYLES OF PAPER HANGINGS AT FAXON'S, 70 LAKE STREET.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a LARGE RETAIL Boot and Shoe Store. [illegible]

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, TINNERS' STOCK. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863.

AID AND COMFORT.

Cox's, Seymour's (of Connecticut) and Vallandigham's speeches are greedily reprinted for the aid and comfort of the rebels of the South by their local press. The editor of the New Orleans *Era* has seen an interesting broadside issued from the press of the *Planters' Banner*, (rebel) published at Franklin, Louisiana. It was nothing more nor less than an extra, printed on one side of a piece of wall paper, and containing the speech of S. S. Cox, of Ohio, on "Puritanism in Politics." This, with other similar productions of Northern patriots, was advertised in the *Banner* as follows:

"The Great Speeches of Cox and Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut. For sale at this office and at the Franklin Post office. Price 25 cts."

Of course Cox, Vallandigham & Co., are not aiding and comforting the enemy according to the constitutional definition. They are only "exercising the constitutional right of free speech." But would they do the rebels as much service if fighting for them in the open field? That's the question!

HOOKER'S ENEMIES.

It is now certain that Longstreet, rebel who was lately besieging Suffolk; that Hill, rebel also, who was recently opposing Foster in North Carolina, each with his command, were in the fight against Hooker on the Rappahannock. It is certain that not one company of armed men were left in Richmond when the fight took place. An officer of the thirty-second Wisconsin told us, yesterday, that he was a prisoner in that city during the conflict, and that when he left for the Union lines, he traversed the fortifications, and that not a mounted gun or an armed man was in the earthworks anywhere on the route. Everything in the way of defense was open and abandoned. We believe that reinforcements for Lee were hurried forward from Charleston as soon as Hooker's crossing was known; and we predict that the country will yet hear that a considerable part of Beauregard's command was on the bloody field. These things were unquestionably known to Hooker, by the revelations of his prisoners and deserters; and, if known, they must have convinced him that he was contending with a force numerically superior to his own. Those, then, who censure him for recrossing the river after his provisions were exhausted, after his ammunition had run so low that another day's hard work would have emptied his powder wagons and ammunition chests, after the 11th Corps had given way and disarranged his plan, and after his communications were threatened by a rapid rise of the river in his rear, may be profound critics; but we apprehend that the common sense of the country will say that Gen. Hooker did just right, not to risk all—his own army, the safety of Washington and the whole cause—in another fight, waged as it must have been, under disadvantages like these.

There are two or three things in this matter that should not be overlooked: The men who depreciate Gen. Hooker, are mainly partizans of McClellan; and as a general proposition, McClellan's friends have no more stomach for the fight than that young Napoleon himself displayed when he was at the army's head. Hooker's want of complete success is not their real cause of complaint but his willingness to march upon the enemy and his desire to attack him in his works, to burn, kill and destroy—these are the qualities that are detested. When he next goes forward and a more decisive victory crowns his efforts, we may look for another and more violent explosion of Copperhead wrath!

NAPOLEON AND M'CLELLAN.

While Napoleon was carrying on his splendid campaign into Italy, the French Directory jealous of his fast growing fame and power, determined to check the career of an ambition which they feared might outgrow their control. They ordered him to divide his army, to move with one-half against the Pope and the King of Naples, and leave the other half under the orders of Kellerman. He answered by resigning his command. "One-half of the army of Italy," said he, "cannot suffice to finish the matter with the Austrian. It is only by keeping my force entire that I have been able to gain so many battles, and to be now in Milan. You had better have one bad general than two good ones." The Directory did not dare to persist in displacing him, and he resumed the undivided command.

If, as has been claimed by some, Gen. McClellan was improperly interfered with in the campaign of the Peninsula, by the Cabinet, why did he not act as Napoleon acted? Why if he was conscious of the requisite military capacity, did he not offer his resignation? The general who has laid plans which he is confident will prove successful, will not willingly undertake to execute other plans which he distrusts.

THE PAPER MONOPOLY.

A monopoly of paper is about as bad as a monopoly of food. The one is the main staple of the intellect, the other of the stomach—and both are insatiable wants, necessities which must be supplied, and will take no denial from anybody.

There is such a thing as comity even in trade; and the paper monopolists of New York will do well to remember the fact—for no man can violate it with impunity. They think to keep up the present high and exclusive prices, because they hold the markets. The interests of publishers and journalists never enter into their calculations, nor their ability to pay the Piper for his dear tunes. Nor do they care for the people, who are dependent upon the great Guild of literature for their daily, and periodical supply of the intellectual pabulum. All they care about is their own gains. This is a foolish, as well as an arbitrary policy, and cannot come to good. Already it has driven buyers abroad, and their purchases have been made to such advantage that, when all transit and other dues were paid upon them, they rated lower than New York prices. The *Times* of that city was the first to try the experiment, and others will be compelled to follow in its wake, if they intend to keep their old position, and their presses going.

Because there is no more American cotton, shall there be no more cheap paper? The inventive genius of the curious and inexhaustible Yankee is sufficient for a hundred such difficulties as this; and will make paper out of stub-twists and granite boulders e'er the people shall lack their daily newspaper, and their pleasant books for the chimney corner, or the shady retirement of a tree, in the woods, this coming summer. We have seen specimens of what the Yankee wit can do in this way, and we take augury from them of a complete success by and by.

It will be a hard case indeed, if we must perish for lack of food, because linen rags and cotton are too dear to buy. What good reason is there that Cotton should be King of the intellect as well as of commerce? The competition of Sorghum, of wood, of swamp flag, of the fibrous material growing in the boles of the sycamore tree, so abundant all through the West, of Indian corn leaves, of yellow straw, and scores of untried things, cheap as sunshine, could dethrone him any day, if once fairly pitted against his Sovereignty. At present there has been no well organized system of operations to this end. Sorghum and straw have each flung down their gloves—and made approaches toward his citadel—digging trenches after the manner of McClellan, and firing ineffectual shots at him—ineffectual, because not backed by artillery, and numerous enough. If publishers, or at all events, journalists, until experiments were perfected, would combine and use no rag paper ...

—nothing but straw, or whatever else should be found best for the time, on which to print their news, down would go King Cotton into "hideous ruin," if not "combustion," and with him his throne, his sycophants, and the monopolists who took such good care of his revenues.

The exclusive reliance upon cotton wherewith to develope the resources of the intellect, is something of a disgrace to the civilization of this century. We stand today, with the exceptions credited above, in precisely the position which the Chinese occupied in the exceedingly remote twelfth century. Our science and art, if they be worth anything at all, ought to be able to extricate us from this bog; and we shall look with interest for every new experiment in this direction.

COLONEL HASBROUCK DAVIS.

Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck Davis, of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, appears to have been the hero of that part of Stoneman's expedition, which, leaving the main body to get back as they could to Hooker's camp, set off for the Peninsula and Gen. Dix's lines. That he and the men with him escaped the dangers that fringed the way, and got safely in without the loss of a trooper is evidence of the daring as well as skill and prudence of the commander. Colonel Davis is one of the hardest riders and stoutest fighters of the cavalry service. It is said by his men that no difficulties deter and that no danger appalls him. He goes where duty leads and where glory is to be won.

It is sometimes curious to see how war develops character. Take Col. Davis' case as an example: The son of Governor Davis of Massachusetts, he was carefully educated in this country, and his culture was subsequently enlarged by years of study in a German University. After leaving Heidelberg, he made an European tour, and returned home so deeply imbued with German mysticism and Kantean transcendentalism, that a choice of a profession was a difficulty not easily overcome. After an abortive effort to avoid the fate to which so many American young men are condemned, the intellect upon which such training had been bestowed, was turned to the Law. We believe that Chicago was the field in which he first ventured to appear in the Courts; and while here, though frequently entrusted with very important business which he managed with the ability that would have been creditable to the most experienced members of the Bar, his old love of speculation in the broad circle of metaphysical and theological inquiry was so strong upon him that Blackstone was sometimes neglected for Fichte, and Chitty for the subtler "pleadings" of Emanuel Kant. Those who knew him intimately have the most exalted estimation of his powers as a thinker; and those—unfortunately they are few—who have heard him discuss the high themes to which his attention was often directed, have never failed to praise the crystalline clearness and almost mathematical precision with which his ideas were conveyed. His friends little thought that behind all that philosophy were the qualities that he has displayed—that when the emergency called for men to lead, that this mystic, transcendentalist, scholar, thinker, would by an effort of the will, be converted into a trooper, hard riding and fierce fighting, careless of the seat, attributes or destiny of the souls of his opponents, but desirous only of finding and striking at their forfeited lives. It is one of the most curious personal histories of the war.

It is not to be supposed that with faculties disciplined as his are, Col. Davis, after entering the service, was long in acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of the duties of his place, and of the science that was to control and guide him while he led a soldier's life. He became a soldier almost at the beginning; and his men and fellow officers, regardless of rank, have not disputed his fitness to lead. It was really he who led the dash out of Harper's Ferry just before it surrendered, whereby the enemy lost what they most wanted, horses and cavalry equipments; and with due deference to Col. Voss, it was he to whom the most brilliant feats of the regiment are due. Tall, bony, and with muscles that seem to be of iron, features strongly marked, and eyes that tell of the flame within, he is, as he looks to be, capable of that relentless endurance that will not rest until the enemy is overcome. If the war should last until merit is the reason for quick promotion, Col. Davis will be heard from, not as the leader of a squad, but as the commander of thousands—as the planner and doer of feats that surpass in boldness of conception and brilliancy of execution any thing that has yet occurred.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

When Wendell Phillips was struggling for the freedom of the enslaved of the African race, his courage in denouncing the wickedness of Slavery, the guilty complicity of Church, State and Society in the giant crime, and the hardened insensibility that seemed to invite the catastrophe that is now upon us, used to have a touch of the sublime. But since the Republic, from motives of self-defence, has undertaken the work to which he has devoted his life accomplishing nothing, his powers seem to have suffered a collapse, and without the stimulus of opposition and hate, he is in danger of dropping down to the level of a common scold. His later speeches are unworthy of his oratorical reputation; and if he wishes to go down to posterity as the most powerful declaimer and potent agitator of his day, he must not depend upon efforts like that just made in New York.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Despite the efforts of the rampant friends of Slavery in the South, and of the bullying and badgering of certain of the English statesmen and journals, the relations between Great Britain and the United States seem quite as amicable, and as little liable to unpleasant change, as at any time since the war commenced. It is fortunate that the Queen and her Ministers do not share the hate and zeal that make the London *Times* so malignant, and the Southern party in Parliament at once so fiercely patriotic, and so inexcusably false. On each side of the water, good sense is still uppermost, and if the opinions of moderate men can still be made to prevail, the calamity that only lately seemed to impend, may be averted.

The Wounded.

Special correspondents of the various New York papers, have published the names of 3,229 officers and men, brought to Washington from the Rappahannock. About five hundred more are to come, making the full number of the wounded a little over 3,700. The number killed and missing has not yet been ascertained.

Kentucky.

The resolutions adopted at several of the recent county conventions in Kentucky, denote a rapidly improving sentiment among the people of that State. A convention held at Lexington, Fayette county,

Resolved, That although we may differ as to the policy of some of the measures of the Administration, this is no time for denouncing them, as by that means we give aid and comfort to the rebels in arms, and encourage demagogues at home to take into office.

Resolved, That we will support no man for office, national or State, who is in favor of an armistice or peace conventions, or who is opposed to the whole power of the Government being used until this rebellion is suppressed.

Resolved, That the late orders (Nos. 38 and 39) issued by Maj. Gen. Burnside, meet with our unqualified approbation, and we trust they will be rigidly enforced.

The following, among other resolutions, were unanimously adopted in Girard county:

Resolved, That we regard those persons who are embarrassing the Government by opposing all of its measures for the suppression of the rebellion, who are continually advocating peace, armistices and compromises, as secret and sheltered traitors, and that as such are treated in these trying times of the republic.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of and endorse Order 38, issued by Maj. Gen. Burnside, for the more effectual suppression of treason, that we call upon him to see to its enforcement, and we hereby pledge to him our co-operation to carry out its provisions, "to the rear," ... [illegible]

These are good words, and we hope to see the time when such will be the universal sentiment of the Union people of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1863.

CANARDS.

The rumors published in the New York and Philadelphia newspapers of the capture of Richmond and the crossing of the Rappahannock are pure inventions, to effect the gold market. Up to a late hour this afternoon no movement had taken place to warrant the belief that any demonstration had been undertaken against Richmond.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

C. W. Merrill, a private in the 19th Mass. was shot through the head in one of the late battles, the ball passing just below the front lobe of the brain; and was also struck in the breast, immediately over the heart by a minie ball, which almost pierced a testament he had in his bosom, and made a severe contusion in the breast. Maj. Ben. Perley Poore, of the Boston *Journal*, found him in hospital. The brave boy spoke with regret of his loss of the Testament, which his mother had given him. The Major took the tattered volume and promised a better one in its place. Procuring a fine volume, he, and Senator Sumner, waited upon the President, and showing him the testament, told him the story. The President was so much interested that he took the volume which was to be sent to the soldier and wrote in it an autograph note of cheer and encouragement in the fly-leaf.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

Commissioner Lewis has decided that in computing stamps for promissory notes, the number of *days*, and not the number of *months*, is to be considered. That subsistence and clothing, but not medical attendance of slaves, are to be allowed where the planter returns all products as a basis for income tax.

ORDERED TO JOIN GEN. ROSECRANS.

Assistant Surgeon John W. Frye, of the regular army, has been ordered to report in person to Gen. Rosecrans. The General of the Brigade and the Colonel of the 11th Massachusetts Regiment, to which Surgeon Frye belonged, both endorsed the order of transfer, with a protest against his removal from the command in which he had rendered such valuable service.

FURTHER INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

Writs of error and of certiorari to remove proceedings from an inferior to a superior court, and appeals from the judgment or decree of an inferior to a superior court, do not require stamps.

A paper in the form of a note, with a seal, is a bond, and requires to be stamped accordingly.

A note payable one day after date is subject to the same rate of duty as a note for a period of time not exceeding thirty-three days. If such a note be allowed to run for years, before payment, the payer will take and hold it at his peril, and it will be for the courts to decide when the proper time arrives, whether he has a valid cause of action.

An amicable action of *scire facias*, with or without confession of judgment, requires a fifty cent stamp, as original process.

Articles of association under the National Banking Law, require to be stamped as agreements or contracts. Preliminary certificate requires a certificate stamp.

"STONEWALL" GETTING HIS RIGHTS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of last Tuesday, says, "the country will lament the misfortune which has befallen our army, in the severe wounding of Lieut. Gen. Jackson, (Stonewall) who lost his left arm.

A MEMPHIS LETTER.

Memphis—Business—Military Law—Railroads—Illinois Cavalry—Richardson's Guerillas—Gen. Looney.

[From An Occasional Correspondent.]

MEMPHIS, May 9, 1863.

This city presents a fine appearance as you approach it on the river. On the North is the Navy Yard, with its long dark looking machine shops now occupied by the Government. The high bluffs overlooking the river are covered with bales of cotton, and a crowd of people sit here lazily watching the busy levee below, where all day steamers are loading and unloading, troops embarking and disembarking, Government wagons driving about and passengers hurrying on board of boats, or just stepped ashore.

It was from one of these bluffs that Jeff. Thompson watched the fight of the gunboats and rams. When the fight was decided, Jeff. walked into the Gayoso House, lit a cigar, put two or three others in his pocket, and—left. The river now sweeps majestically past, and there is no sign of that short but decisive and glorious victory. On the opposite shore are a few desolate chimneys, which mark the site of a village which was a great resort of guerillas, and which our forces destroyed.

The guerillas still linger about and this afternoon a troop of them rode out in full view on the bank and planted their flags. A couple of shots were fired at them from Fort Pickering, and having feasted their eyes with a view of their beloved Memphis they left.

Military law prevails everywhere about here. No courts are held, except a sort of police or justice court. There have been one or two military commissions, who have taken jurisdiction of cases of debt, in some way connected with the army or the Government, but as near as I can understand the Provost Marshal is about the only tribunal, here at present. It is fortunate for the Government and Memphis that this office is filled by Lieut. Col. Smith, of Rockford, Ill., one of the best and most efficient officers I have met in the army.

The railroad to Corinth is managed by Gen. J. D. Webster, who is always found equal to any place and any emergency. The country is infested with guerillas, but the route is now so effectually guarded that they find capturing railroad trains an expensive amusement. One of their last attempts was made by a leader named Bob. Smith, but Bob. was killed and his party scattered by our cavalry a day or two after, and Gen. Hurlbut sent into the Confederate lines a dozen of the most prominent secession families of Memphis. If another attack is made he will send another lot South. The secessionists dislike this kind of retaliation.

I have spent considerable time with our troops encamped along the line of this railroad, and have accompanied our cavalry in some movements further South. The general condition of the troops is very gratifying. In point of health, discipline and hardihood, they could hardly be improved. If these regiments could be filled up to their maximum number, they would make a splendid army. Several of our Illinois cavalry regiments are in this vicinity, and are employed in hunting guerillas. One of the most efficient of these regiments is the old 4th, formerly commanded by Col. Dickey, and now by Lieut. Col. Wallace, of Chicago.

The country south of the railroad has been pretty much cleared of guerilla bands. Here Richardson operated, but his followers were scattered and his camp plundered by our cavalry, and he is reported to have died of his wounds. This fellow carried on business on a different system from most of the guerillas. Instead of burning the cotton, he used to impose a tax of fifty dollars a bale and let the planters take it to Memphis. Then, like Falstaff, he used to conscript "none but good householders," and let them off on payment of a fair sum of money. Col. Prince, of the 7th Illinois cavalry, has got the old fellow's account book, showing that he received from such sources about $27,000, and that he paid over for wages to his men, arms, &c., about $12,000, leaving a profit of about $14,000. Whether he kept his accounts as correctly as Captain Wragge, I cannot say, but I presume they are correct. Before the war, he was a dealer in patent rights, and a member of the Methodist Church.

Gen. Looney went up into Richardson's bailiwick in March to get his guerillas to make up a brigade. Richardson preferred to do business on his own account, and declined to go into Gen. L.'s brigade. While in this business the General and his staff spent the night at the house of a wealthy planter. Several ladies were there from Memphis, and the evening passed away very pleasantly. The next day passed away very pleasantly. The next day it rained hard, and the General did not venture out, but stationed a negro for a picket guard some distance from the house. Col. Wallace, with a detachment of the 4th Illinois cavalry, happened to be taking a little excursion in the vicinity, and while plodding along through the pouring rain they discried the General's picket on the full run for the house. They at once struck spurs to their horses, and before the negro could give the alarm the house was surrounded and the General and his staff were taken prisoners. The General was a little sensitive to jokes about his jacket.

In this warfare on the guerillas our troops have many obstacles to overcome. The inhabitants give no information, except such as they think will mislead our soldiers, and actively assist the guerillas, and are in fact nearly all guerillas themselves. The country abounds with cross roads and now the dense summer foliage makes it easy for them to lie in ambush. Notwithstanding these difficulties, our boys are too much for the scamps. They follow them by day and by night, and they fight them at every chance and at every odds. T.

Jefferson's Opinion of Slavery.

In a late number of *Harper's Magazine* we find an article of historical importance. It is entitled "A Talk with Jefferson," describing an interview at Charlottesville, Va., in 1822, between the author, D. P. Thompson, and that distinguished statesman. At this time Mr. Jefferson was laboring to have engrafted upon the Constitution of Virginia, a provision for the gradual extinction of slavery. In reply to a question of Mr. Thompson, as to what would be Patrick Henry's probable position on this question, if alive, Mr. Jefferson said: "Where would Henry be found, if alive, at this crisis, would you ask? It would require no gift of prophecy in me to answer that question. He would be found with those with whom, side by side, he once labored in the matter so strenuously—Mr. Madison, myself, and many others of Virginia's most enlightened statesmen. Henry was, at that time, even more determined in his opposition to slavery than the rest of us. The Legislature of Virginia, the first of all the States to take any definite anti-slavery action, as early as 1778, through the influence of Patrick Henry and the few leading men who felt like him, and like him had the moral courage to take a bold and decided stand on the subject, abolished the slave trade in this State by law. And besides this all important aid Henry contributed to this measure, he caused his opinions and influence to be decided and felt by the framers of the constitution of the United States, an influential portion of whom, under the lead of Mr. Madison, thought that the had so guarded that instrument that it should never afford the remotest sanction to slavery, but rather invite the after prohibitory action of Congress. And when Congress, in response to our known sentiments, subsequently prohibited the further introduction of slaves after a certain time, Mr. Madison thought, and we all thought, we had effectually accomplished the great desideratum of giving slavery its death blow, or the blow at least under which the institution could only linger a few years to perish from the land, which it had already begun to blight with its malific influence. But we soon found ourselves sadly mistaken. When the time arrived, on which all had counted for its rapid decline, we saw it taking deeper root than ever. The cupidity of an influential class, taking advantage of the thoughtlessness of other classes, had prevailed. And so it has gone on, till this terrible incubus on the prosperity and true welfare of the South is swelling up to mountain proportions. This, of late years, has constituted the burden of my anxieties; and last spring I had several conversations with Mr. Madison on the subject, when, finding ourselves perfectly agreed in views and sentiments, we both resolved to make one more effort before we died to rid our State of this unspeakable evil before forever too late."

Railroad Extortion.

NEW YORK LEGISLATION.—No response yet from New York to the entreaties of the West that the restrictions and burdens that have been placed by her Legislature upon our commerce with the sea-board, through her canals, are to be removed or even lightened. We hear only that a member of the Legislature now in session, has a bill in his pocket in which, after a tedious recitation of "whereases," all of which mean, that, as the West must pay, it is the duty of New York to make her pay all that cupidity can ask, comes section first and last, making an increase of tolls obligatory upon the Canal Board. New York does not know what she is doing, nor how her greediness imperils a great cause!—*Chicago Tribune.*

BURLINGTON, Iowa, May 4, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The above appears in your paper of Saturday. I desire to add, "No response yet from Chicago, to the entreaties of the West that the restrictions and burdens that have been placed, by her railroad managers, upon our commerce, (with the greatest primary grain market in the world) over the railroad lines in Illinois, are to be removed, or even lightened."

Chicago papers have had a great deal to say about New York canal tolls, and some folks hereabout made up their minds that a large portion of the cost of carrying a bushel of corn from Central Illinois, or Iowa, actually goes into the treasury of the State of New York. Now what are the facts. Corn sells in Illinois at the railroad stations, at 25 cents, freight from Chicago to Buffalo, 7 cents; Buffalo to New York city, 16 cents; other charges east of Chicago, say 5 cents; making, with the original cost of the corn, all told, 53 cents. Sound western mixed is quoted in New York at 90 cents. Now what becomes of the remaining 37 cents? Answer: Goes to pay exorbitant freights imposed upon the producers by railroads carrying it to the Lake shore. I have before me a report of the earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for the month of March—$260,268.79, against $151,170.17 last year, showing an increase of $109,098.62, notwithstanding the earnings for March last year were considered enormous. What Chicago paper has called upon this road to reduce its tariffs? I read them all except the *Times*. Not one to my recollection, has had a word to say, yet they are constantly having something to say about Buffalo extortionists charging 3-4 of a cent per bushel for transfering grain from vessels to Canal boats, or that the producers of the West are swindled by the Buffalo banks charging 3-8 per cent for exchange, or some similar outrage that don't in the aggregate amount to a hill of beans, while the great extortionists (Illinois Railroads) are holding high carnival, and eating out the substance of our people, and all without even a word of rebuke. Take for an example the rate on Corn from points West of Galesburg on the C. B. & Q. Road, to Chicago, distance less than 200 miles, is as much as the average rate (during the season of canal navigation) from Buffalo to New York, *including* Buffalo charges, canal tolls, &c., &c. Again, a shipper in the interior desires to send forward a cargo of corn, when it reaches Chicago he is compelled to let it pass through an elevator to get it from the cars, if it remains in the warehouse but a single day, is charged two cents per bushel, not this time by the Buffalo, but by the Chicago "extortionists."

Corn has within three years been carried from Chicago to New York for less money than it cost to transport the same corn from Monmouth, Ill., (200 miles,) and put it aboard a vessel in Chicago River, and the present season the indications are that the rates from your city to New York on grain before midsummer, will fall below twenty cents, while the present rate on wheat from the point named, (Monmouth,) including elevator charges, will amount to fully seventeen cents. I presume what is true of the C. B. & Q. R. R. will hold good as against other Illinois roads, and I only refer to it specially, as the facts with reference to its rates are more readily obtained, and when remonstrated with about their high tariff, they usually reply that their rates are not as high as some other Illinois roads, a mode of reasoning a little after the style of the horse thief who excused himself by saying the animal he stole was only worth $75, while another fellow took one worth at least $150 at the same time.

Messrs. editors, if, while your heavy artillery is blazing away at the New York Legislature and the Buffalo ¾ cent "extortionists" who are stealing pennies, you will fire a few small guns at the near-by extortionists that are stealing dollars, you will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of many producers, and receive the thanks of one

GRAIN SHIPPER.

The Sentiments of a Young Soldier.

The following are extracts from letters of young Townsend Connolly (only son of Hon. R. B. Connolly of New York,) to his mother. He is now on the staff of Gen. Corcoran, at Suffolk:

"I hope to heaven the North will give up the idea, fraught with death to so many, that 'we must wait for the next Administration to end the war.' Think of the millions that will be wasted meanwhile—think of what is worth a million times more, the thousands of lives and limbs to be sacrificed in the interval of over a year of warfare on the present tremendous scale! Such a state of feeling, if it holds any place at home, is horrible, inhuman towards those who are now in the field ready to peril all for their country, that forgets them. If those at home cannot make up their minds to bend instantly every energy towards putting down the rebellion for their own sakes, for God's sake (who is for all that is good and true,) let them for our sakes.

"I wish the President would put his conscription in force for one million of men—five hundred thousand to fill up old regiments, and commence fighting immediately; five hundred thousand for a reserve to fill up gaps and man forts. Make 'putting down the rebellion' the business of the nation until it is accomplished. I don't believe in peace founded on any other basis than whipping the rebels and their laying down their arms. Compromise, Copperheadism, or any other doctrine of the weak-kneed, will ruin the nation for centuries to come. If the South are to lose their institution, power, lands, heads, everything—all is the just penalty of the greatest crime committed on the greatest scale by them—treason. Look at the land that two short years ago was full of peace, 'flowing with milk and honey'; compare its condition then with the present. Armies like locusts are laying its fair borders in ruins; deep debt is piling its burdens on the government; death is reaping a rich harvest, spreading seeds of sorrow over North and South alike—and all the fruit of treason. Down with the traitors, cry I!

"Your affectionate son,

"TOWNSEND."

The Army Recruiting—Our Proportion of Killed Small—Recovery of Wounded.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 10, 1863.

The army is fast recovering its spirits during the present fine weather from the successive nights of drenching rain experienced after the late fight. The clothes of the men are by this time well dried, their rusted muskets reburnished, losses of material incidental to all battles are being rapidly replaced, and we may expect at any time to hear of a new movement. The proportion of killed to wounded is very small, and many of the latter are but slightly injured from flesh wounds.

A number are yet in the hands of the rebels on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, and are being paroled and rapidly brought over. Our surgeons while there yesterday, heard of the death of the rebel General Earl Van Dorn, in Tennessee, shot by a citizen. It was a case of "affinity" with the citizen's wife.

About a hundred of the 20th New York two years' regiment, who refused to cross the Rappahannock to the late attack on Fredericksburg, on the plea that their term of enlistment had expired, were court martialed yesterday, and sentenced by their division commander, Gen. Howe, to hard labor during the war, with a forfeiture of all money due them by the Government.

Considerable feeling is entertained by the members of Sedgwick's (the 6th) army corps against certain writers from the right wing of the army, who ascribed our late non-success to the defeat of Sedgwick, and also to his leaving the heights, after taking them, to join Gen. Hooker, by the express order of the latter, and during his sanguinary fights of Monday evening maintained his ground at Bank's Ford, and did not re-cross until ordered.

Western Built Iron-Clads.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The United States iron-clad gunboat Osage arrived Monday at Cairo, in charge of Chief Engineer Wm. H. Shock, U. S. N.

The Osage is the first iron gunboat built on the Mississippi, and was built by Jas. B. Eads, Esq., at the Union Iron Works, Carondelet, after plans submitted by him to the Navy Department. She, with her consort, the Neosho, which will follow her next week, were designed for service on the shoal rivers of the South and West, and are not expected to withstand the heaviest ordnance of the rebels. They are perhaps the fastest of our Mississippi iron-sides, and as they are very light draught, and invulnerable against any artillery likely to be found outside of Vicksburg and Charleston, they will make their mark on the rebellion. Neither the designer of them nor the Government intended them to be placed under point-blank range of such projectiles as are known to be thrown by some of the guns at those points; but, on the Tennessee, Cumberland, Yazoo, Arkansas, Alabama, and similar rivers, they will be invaluable.

THE DAMAGE DONE TO FORT SUMTER.—Charleston papers are very silent about the injuries done to Fort Sumter in the late assault by the iron-clads, but a letter from a correspondent on board the Ironsides to the Baltimore *American* says that as soon as the fleet withdrew staging or scaffolding was erected on the outside of the fort, and for more than a month past the rebels have been at work repairing damages, and are still at work. There are large holes in the walls very distinctly seen.

FROM EUROPE.

Earl Russell and the Mails of the Peterhoff.

Diplomatic Correspondence Concerning Federal Recruiting in Ireland.

The Distress in the Cotton Districts—Defences of Canada—Important Phases of Polish Affairs.

The City of Washington, which arrived in New York Tuesday morning from Liverpool, brings full files of the foreign journals to April 29th.

A FEDERAL LOAN.

The London *Morning Herald* says: "Mr. Walker, a confidential agent of Mr. Chase, has arrived in this country from Washington, with full powers to negotiate a sterling loan for £50,000,000 on behalf of the Federal Government. The stock is to bear seven per cent. interest, payable half yearly in sterling in London."

THE MAILS OF THE PETERHOFF—HISTORY OF THE CASE.

In the House of Lords, on the 27th ultimo, Earl Russell said that in accordance with his promise of Friday, he had consulted the law officers of the Crown in relation to the seizure of mail bags on board British vessels by American cruisers, but it was not desirable at the time to state what that opinion was. He was, however, able to give explanations which, he trusted, would so far be satisfactory. He referred to the papers which had already been laid before Parliament, and showed that the result of Lord Lyons' remonstrance in the case of the Ariel was, that on the 31st of October Mr. Seward wrote instructions to Mr. Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, that it was not expedient that the naval officers in charge of the blockade should open the bags of a friendly power duly authenticated by an official seal, or search them, but that they should be forwarded with all convenient despatch to their destination.

No question had arisen in consequence of these instructions, until very recently, and it was only that morning that he had received an official account. From that it appeared that on the 4th of April, Mr. Archibald, her Majesty's Consul at New York, received the mails captured on board the Peterhoff, under the seal of the Postmaster General, as directed, in due form. Mr. Archibald protested against the seals being broken or the bag disturbed, and required that it should be forwarded to its destination. The Federal authorities insisted that the bag should be opened, and it was opened accordingly, and found to contain several packages all directed to Matamoras. They did not proceed any further, and Mr. Archibald reported the proceedings to Lord Lyons, who immediately addressed a communication to Mr. Seward, declaring that the proceedings were a violation of his letter of the 31st October, which stated that bags bearing the seal of the Postmaster General should not be opened, but forwarded to their destination. Mr. Seward asked for time to consider the matter.

Since that Mr. Archibald was told that the Prize Court had decided that the letters should be opened, and asked him in the first instance to open them, and forward what were *bona fide* private letters to their destination, giving over all others having reference to the cargo to the prize court. Mr. Archibald refused to be a party to any such proceedings, but said that if the prize court chose to give orders that the letters should be opened he would be present as a witness, but that he did not approve and would not take part in the proceedings. In consequence of this declaration the proceedings seemed to have been suspended and the packages had not been opened. Mr. Archibald reported the matter to Lord Lyons, who immediately saw Mr. Seward, and desired that in conformity with his letter of the 31st of October the packages should be put again into the bags and suffered to proceed to their destination. Mr. Seward had given directions that, until further orders from Washington, no further steps should be taken; but at the time the mail left the United States government had not come to any decision.

These were the facts of the case as it at present stood; and seeing the importance of the question, and the opinion of the law officers of the crown must be carefully weighed by the government before any directions were given, which directions must probably be given before the next mail went out, and, moreover, as the next mail which arrived might entirely alter the facts of the case, he must request their lordship's indulgence, and decline to state the opinion of the law officers of the crown, which would have to be seriously weighed by the government.—[Cheers.]

The Marquis of Clanricarde said that the merchants ought to have been more fully informed of these instructions with respect to the mails. He hoped that measures would be taken to have full reports of the proceedings before the Prize Courts.

Earl Russell said that he would communicate with Lord Lyons on this point.

[The mails of the Peterhoff have since been surrendered, by order of the United States District Court in New York city.]

THE FOOLISH STORIES ABOUT RECRUITING BRITISH SUBJECTS FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY.

An important correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, on the reported enlistment of British subjects in the Federal army, has just been published. The first letter, dated November 20, 1862, is from Earl Russell, and informs Mr. Adams "that Her Majesty's Government are informed, by persons to whom they are disposed to give credit, that recruits are being raised in this country for serving in the army of the United States, and that bounty money of a considerable amount is offered by agents of the United States to encourage British subjects to enlist," and that the practice to which his attention is thus called is calculated seriously to increase the difficulties already incident to the observance of neutrality by Her Majesty's Government.

On the following day Mr. Adams replies, stating that he "not only has no knowledge of any such proceedings, but he has no belief that they can have been attempted by any person really vested with authority as agents of the United States. Should it turn out that these are individuals assuming to act under such authority, he will be obliged to Earl Russell for such information as he may possess that may enable him to ascertain who these persons may be, and to take the necessary measures to disavow their operations."

On the 16th of December Earl Russell writes to Mr. Adams stating that he has the satisfaction of informing him that "further inquiries which have been instituted respecting the alleged recruiting in London, for the United States army, seem to establish that the reports to that effect which had reached her Majesty's Government were without foundation."

On the 16th of April Earl Russell writes to Mr. Adams:

"SIR: With reference to your letter of the 10th instant, in which you repeated the denial you had formerly made of the truth of the report that men were being recruited in this country for the United States army, I think it right to communicate to you the substance of a report which has just been made to her Majesty's Government with regard to the number of persons who are now being shipped as emigrants from Queenstown to New York. It is stated that within the last fortnight 1,278 emigrants have sailed, the greater number being strong, active young men; that it cannot be doubted that they are intended for the United States army, and that, in fact, many of them do not deny it. A certain number of these men were militiamen from Cork and its vicinity, and they informed the emigration officer that they would get from 250 to 300 dollars bounty. It also appears that the prospect of this large bounty has been held out to young men by general rumor throughout the country. It is further stated that the friends of these persons in America are paid so much for obtaining and bringing them over to New York. I do not think it necessary to encumber this letter with further statements of a more or less trustworthy character which have reached her Majesty's government, corroborative of this asserted recruiting of her Majesty's subjects for service in the United States army; and I shall therefore merely add that I am informed that about eight hundred young men were booked to sail from Queenstown by the steamer of the 9th instant, it being freely spoken of that all the young men were going to join the Northern army, and that although the Inman Company have put on additional steamers the number of applicants for passage is so great that they cannot all be accommodated, and that several hundreds are consequently left behind each week.

"I am, &c., RUSSELL."

Two days after Mr. Adams replies:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, April 18, 1863.

"My Lord: I am very much obliged to you for the courtesy extended to me in the communication of the substance of a report which has been made to her Majesty's government, with regard to the number of persons who are now being shipped as emigrants from Queenstown. The fact that a great many people, especially in Ireland, have been anxious for some time past to find their way to the United States has been made known to me by the frequent applications to this legation for free passage. A large proportion of these contain offers to enlist in the service of the government. No doubt they are more or less influenced by the high bounties offered in America, accounts of which have been from time to time published in the newspapers here. To all such solicitations, the answer given from here has been uniformly to the effect that no authority has been given by the government to listen to any proposals of the kind or to make any engagement whatever. Instructions have likewise been sent to the respective consuls, who have reported similar proposals to me, to make the same answer. I have no reason to believe that any American citizen in England, clothed with authority, has ventured to act in any other way. It is proper for me to add, in explanation of the emigration that is taking place, that a gentleman of influence in America, now in London, who is in a situation to know, has lately informed me that some of the corporations for the extension of railways in the western part of the United States, having experienced inconvenience from the liability of the laborers in their employ to be drafted for the war, and apprehending more, are making efforts to procure large supplies from other countries aliens, who are from that circumstance exempted from the risk of being called into service. It may be that some of those who desire to get across the ocean for the purpose of enlisting, expect to take advantage of the opportunity thus placed before them. In addition to this, there is no doubt of the fact of the scarcity of laborers in the United States. I learn from private sources that the rate of wages is very much advanced. I am led to believe that these causes in addition to the alleged distress of the population of Ireland, may explain the phenomena of emigration to which your lordship has been pleased to draw my attention.

I pray, &c., CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

In the House of Commons, April 27th, Mr. Ferrand moved that, "in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of the government to take into consideration, without delay, what measures may be necessary to relieve the distress prevailing in the cotton manufacturing districts, so that the people may no longer continue unemployed."

A protracted debate ensued after this motion, in the course of which Mr. Potter stated that nearly £2,000,000 had been raised by the poor rates and public subscriptions, and expended in relief since the breaking out of the cotton famine. 457,000 persons were still existing upon charity, of whom upwards of 80,000 were able-bodied men.

The motion was finally withdrawn.

THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.

During a debate in the House of Commons, on the 28th, in reference to the military defences of Canada, Mr. Fortescue said the Government was of opinion that the Canadian Government had shown a very inadequate sense of their duty in reference to the military defence of the colony; still the exertions which had been made must not be underrated. The volunteer system was being carried on with much spirit and activity. At the beginning of the year there were ninety-five thousand volunteers in training, and the number was already increasing, while successful attempts had been made to render the rural militia fit for service in case of emergency. The Government could not pretend to maintain an unlimited number of troops at its own cost in Canada at a time of war, much less at a time of peace. Consequently, the defence of the Canadian territory must mainly depend on the Canadians themselves.

THE POLISH QUESTION—IMPORTANT NEWS.

The London *Herald* gives, on the authority of the Augsburg *Gazette*, the French note to Russia on the Polish question. The writer adds that the *Press* says that, in the event of the Russian reply not being satisfactory, France, England and Austria will recall their Ambassadors from St. Petersburg. The correspondent of the *Herald* thinks that if the note be authentic the situation is extremely serious.

The *Stampa* of Turin asserts that England has sent a note to the Italian government on the Polish question similar to that of France, and has, at the same time, communicated the note addressed by the English government to St. Petersburg in favor of Poland.

A Lemberg dispatch states that on the 24th of April, Lelewel, with the insurgents under his command, was surrounded and defeated by two thousand Russian troops. Lelewal was wounded in the ear, but escaped, together with one hundred and twenty men.

A Cracow telegram of the 25th April says: A combat between the Russian troops and the Polish insurgents was fought upon the 23d at Rampinos, near Warsaw, in which 300 Hussars were killed. It was by the peasants that the victory was decided. On the 24th, encounters took place upon the Warsaw railway, in which the Russians had a great number wounded. Three vessels have succeeded in landing arms at a depot station on the coast of Poland.

The chief of the Warsaw Revolutionary Committee had issued a special order of the day, forbidding the inhabitants to pay taxes to the Russian Government.

THE ALABAMA.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 29th ult. publishes the following:

The intelligence last received of the Alabama is, that on the 23d February, in latitude 30, longitude 44, she brought to the British ship Prince of Wales, and reported having destroyed thirty-four Federal vessels during her cruise. On the same day she spoke the ship Gil Blas, and reported having burnt a very large vessel, bound from California to Queenstown.

Returned.

[From the Santa Fe (N. M.) Gazette, 18th ult.]

On Thursday evening of this week, Acting Governor Arny returned to Santa Fe, from his trip to Arizona, where he went, as was announced some time ago, on official business. He reports affairs generally to be in a good condition in that part of the country, so far as his official investigation could determine. He did not go to Tucson for reasons which were deemed satisfactory with all those with whom he met and conversed, from that place. And besides this, that portion of the country will soon rejoice in a separate governmental organization, which will supersede the necessity of the work which it was contemplated to accomplish by the Governor.

It was impossible for the Governors of the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora to meet him at El Paso, as it was for some time anticipated they would. The benefits, therefore, which might have been derived from a personal interview between these functionaries were not obtained. The Governor of Chihuahua, however, sent a representative to personate him on the occasion, and with this representative understandings were had on several important topics: amongst these were the commerce between the two countries, the subject of punishing the Indians which are in the habit of depredating upon the two peoples, and other matters of domestic importance in which all are deeply interested.

The Governor brings with him many specimens of the products of the country which he visited. The lead, copper, silver and gold ore which is among his samples is rich, and if to be obtained in considerable quantities will handsomely pay for the working. He also has samples of sugar and wine manufactured there. The sugar is manufactured from the cane, and is fair and finely flavored, equaling in quality any sugar of the kind we have ever seen. As for the wine, it already has a reputation that places it above any wine made on the continent. It is the purpose of the Governor to take all these specimens to Washington City in order that it may be seen there what can be produced in this outside part of the world.

There is political news also from Arizona, or more properly from Mesilla. The people of Mesilla think they are now a peculiar people who belong to neither New Mexico nor Arizona, but are of themselves, and should have a government of their own. They say they can poll twelve thousand men, women and children and have a big country upon which to erect a Territorial government. Upon this subject they are said to be quite enthusiastic, and that heaven and earth will be moved to induce the next Congress to breathe into them the breath of territorial existence. For several years they have been to themselves and all the civil government they have had has been improvised for the occasion to which it was applicable. Laws passed by the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, have not for a long time been recognized by them, nor have they contributed anything to the territory by way of taxes. In view of all these facts the people have declared their wish to be freed from all entangling alliances with their neighbors of New Mexico and Arizona, have appointed Gov. Arny as their agent to Washington City to represent their wishes and look after their interests.

This gives our political affairs a new phase; one that will excite the attention of our people, and one that will loom up in considerable magnitude by the ides of December.

PERSONAL.

Col. Munday, in command at Louisville, has ordered all the gambling-houses in that city closed, and the sporting gentry to leave town at once. The *Journal* warmly commends this action.

—Brig. Gen. T. S. Crittenden of Indiana has tendered his resignation to Gen. Rosecrans. The reason he resigned is, that certain charges, which he had preferred against Col. Caldwell, of the 81st Indiana, for disloyalty, were suppressed by his superior officers. The Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Adjutant, of the 81st, have resigned for the same reason.

—Gov. Morton has been apprised by the proper authorities that all officers and men, captured and paroled up to the 1st of April, have been exchanged; also, all persons delivered at City Point up to May 6th. The excess of prisoners is now upon our side.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that the paragraph going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that Mrs. Douglas, widow of Stephen A. Douglas, deceased, has a right of dower in some of her husband's estate, in consequence of her neglect to join with him in certain conveyance of property, is incorrect. Mr. Douglas "died insolvent, leaving his wife nothing but the inheritance of a glorious and patriotic name."

—The Richmond *Enquirer* says the loss of Stonewall Jackson, whose arm has been amputated, would be ill replaced by the accession of 50,000 veteran troops.

—Mr. E. E. F. Williamson, who is alleged to have been a Secretary to James M. Mason, Confederate Commissioner to England, was arrested in Baltimore on Saturday, upon the charge of having recently come from the South.

—The Galveston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of March 23d, publishes a speech made in that city the previous week by General Houston. The speech is of considerable length, and in it General Houston declares that his fondest, best wish is in behalf of the Southern Confederacy.

—Gov. John A. Andrew, Mayor Lincoln, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, and a number of other leading citizens of Boston, having read with great interest the letters written from the seat of war to the Boston *Journal*, by C. C. Coffin, Esq., ("Carleton,") giving "descriptions of some of the principal battles of the unfortunate war which is now raging in our country, including Bull Run, the attack upon Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow, the battles of Antietam and Fort Donelson, the naval fight at Memphis, the engagement at Fredericksburg, and the bombardment of Fort Sumter," have invited Mr. Coffin to give a public lecture in that city upon those themes, to which he has consented. This is a compliment most worthily bestowed. A more intelligent, discriminating and truthful correspondent than Mr. Coffin is not to be found in the army.

—James Madison Cutts, second Comptroller of the Treasury, died at Washington Monday morning. Mr. Cutts was the father of Mrs. Senator Douglas. For many years he had resided in Washington, where he was esteemed as an amiable and worthy citizen. He had not been well for some months, and his death was not altogether unexpected.

—The Lebanon (Ohio) *Citizen* says that General Robert C. Schenck will resign his seat in the Thirty-eighth Congress, and that Col. Charles Anderson will probably be nominated for his successor. This, it will be remembered, is the new Vallandigham district. It is also whispered that Mr. Kalbfleisch, member elect from the Third district, in New York, contemplates the resignation of his seat; and that Mr. Henry C. Murphy, now "Union" State Senator, will be chosen his successor.

—The Springfield *Journal* learns that Isaac Keys, well known as the efficient Assistant United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, has received the appointment of Deputy Provost Marshal for that Congressional District. This appointment is one every way fit to be made, and is an earnest of a vigorous and efficient management of the office.

—The report of the killing of the rebel Gen. Earl Van Dorn is confirmed. As a rebel officer Van Dorn has never been successful, and his loss will not be generally regretted by the rebels. Van Dorn, however, was a great favorite with Jeff. Davis, on account of personal friendship of long standing. He was a native of Mississippi, and graduated at West Point in 1842. While in the Federal service he received two brevets for gallantry in the Mexican war. When the present war broke out he was Major in the crack Second Cavalry, of which Albert Sidney Johnston was Colonel and Robert E. Lee Lieut. Colonel. Our Geo. Stoneman was Captain in the same regiment, and Fitzhugh Lee was a Second Lieutenant. Resigning with other Southern officers at the time of the secession, he was appointed to a command in the rebel army and stationed in Texas where he was when Twiggs deserted his country and treacherously surrendered the United States troops to the enemy previous to joining the Confederates himself. Among Van Dorn's mates at West Point were Wm. S. Rosecrans, Gustavus W. Smith, Mansfield Lovell, John Pope, Seth Williams, Abner Doubleday, D. H. Hill and James Longstreet. Van was a poor scholar, and in a class of fifty-six stood fifty-second in the order of merit, though he always bore a good reputation for bravery. His disreputable death is a fitting close to a life never noted for private virtues.

—Mrs. Brinsmade, whose arrest and imprisonment in New York, on her arrival from New Orleans some months since, by order of Marshal Kennedy, caused considerable sensation, and was made the subject of a long investigation, has been married to Dr. Charles Phelps, the man who accompanied her from New Orleans, and whose relations at the time were of a somewhat ambigous character.

☞ The Indiana *State Journal*, published at Indianapolis, one of our very best exchanges has been enlarged by the addition of a column to each page. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity.

Miscellaneous.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, have received a fresh supply of Gingham and Silk Sun Umbrellas, GRENADINE VEILS, RUFFLED AND EMBROIDERED COLLARS, Silk and Worsted Embroidery, BRAIDS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, Dress Buttons, Ornaments, Quilled Ribbons, &c. To all of which they ask the attention of cash buyers. 78 LAKE STREET.

GUITAR TEACHING.—By Mrs. Nellie W. Sackett, at 121 State street. Orders left at the Music Stores of H. M. Higgins or Root & Cady, will receive prompt attention. my14-d889-3t

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK IN SUMS TO SUIT, For sale by WHEELER, LEONARD & CO., Cor. Wells and South Water sts. my14-d886-1t

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON BUFFALO, WANTED AT BEST RATES By WHEELER, LEONARD & CO. my14-d886-3t

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of all descriptions, spoiled meats, dead animals, &c., &c. Rainwater cisterns cleaned and purified. Particular attention given to the removal of stable manure. All work attended to with promptness and dispatch, and at hour most suitable. Post office Box 4149. ap15-c530-1m

JAMES H. LYNCH, PREMIUM Boot Maker, 21 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., and 40 Jefferson street, (near the Post Office) Memphis, Tenn., has informed his numerous friends that he has now in his stores a choice assortment of CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES. my5-d860-1w

ORANGES AND LEMONS. 600 Boxes Messina Fruit, Just received. Cash orders from the trade solicited. A. C. HUESTIS, Fort Wayne, Ind., May 12, 1863. my14-d884-7tis

GRAINING.—Having purchased the right of Chicago for the use of Adams' Patent Graining Machine, And having secured the services of JAMES KAY, an eminent Grainer of St. Louis, we are prepared to execute every description of Graining in a style Never before Attained, Both as to perfection and beauty of finish, producing as this machine can only produce, NATURE ITSELF. This machine also commends itself to the attention of furniture manufacturers, as it is adapted to furniture graining, as well as every other description of work. We are also prepared to execute graining for the trade at the shortest notice. JEVNE & ALMINI. my14-d886-7w

POLISH EXILES IN CHICAGO. The resident Poles of Chicago having received an urgent and patriotic appeal from the Polish Central Committee of New York, responded by holding a meeting on the 12th inst., at the house corner of Van Buren and Canal streets, West Division, for the purpose of appointing a Committee. This Committee consists of the following named gentlemen: J. MAJEWSKI, J. MOLINSKI, T. NOWICK, J. NIESNERCIOSKI, A. SZERMAN, E. WILKOSHESKY, A. B. LAKONSA. The above Committee is authorized to do anything and everything within its power, for the benefit of our torn and bleeding land, and will present the sufferings our brethren endure in our country's struggle for liberty; not only to her exiled children, but to all the friends of Poland and of freedom. JOS. J. MAJEWSKI, Chairman. E. WILKOSHESKY, Secretary. my13-d881-3t

REMOVAL. CHARLES COMSTOCK, Agent of the Salt Company of Onondaga, has removed his office to 188 South Water street. Onondaga salt of all kinds for sale by cargo and in lots to suit purchasers. my12-d814 1m

PASTURAGE. GOOD PASTURAGE, With plenty of shade and running water, can be had ten miles from town, on application to Mr. P. MORGAN, in rear of Sherman House, or office of E. S. PRESCOTT, Lyons, Ill. my12-d820 1w

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE. We can accommodate a few more patients and boarders. Send for Circulars. DR. J. B. GULLY, Box 3132, Chicago, Illinois. my12-d863 1m

SUGAR WAREHOUSE, Corner of State and South Water streets. AGENCY OF THREE New York Sugar Refineries, Which manufacture 60,000,000 lbs. Raw Sugar a Year, Having their Depot in Chicago, with a large stock in store at all times. To the dealers, large and small, and consumers of the Northwest, the advantage is offered of buying Sugar as they want, AT NEW YORK PRICES, with the freight added, thereby dispensing with the middle men, who seek a profit at the expense of the consumers. "Money Saved is Money Earned." Dealers in the interior, who have not received any circulars, will hereafter have them sent if they will furnish me with their address. TERMS CASH. J. H. DUNHAM. ap4-c53-3m

NEW GOODS.—We are receiving a large and choice assortment of DRESS GOODS In all the late styles, and in every variety of material. We are enabled to offer our entire stock of DRESS GOODS at a decline of fully 20 per cent. from March Prices. We have also in stock, CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES, AND MANTLES, And Materials for the Same, In great variety. We are selling SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, LINEN DAMASKS, QUILTS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c. Also at a GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES. 153 & 155 LAKE STREET. W. R. WOOD.

POTATOES AND APPLES. Prince Albert, Peach Blow, Neshannock and Clinton Potatoes, from Western New York, received and for sale on consignment. Also, 200 barrels Apples. HOAG, WILLETTS & CO., 22 Randolph street. my15-d886-3t

50 BARRELS OF PICKLES, IN VINEGAR, For sale at 181 East Kinzie street. Inquire from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. my15-d831-1w

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To be sold, the undivided one-half of a BREWERY, situated in the village of Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin, near the railroad depot, twenty-two miles from Madison, the Capital of the State. Price $1,500. Apply to EDWARD RUGGINS, Mazomanie, Dane County, Wisconsin. mh13-365-7w

PIG IRON. THE PILOT KNOB PIG IRON, A superior Foundry Iron. For sale by ALBERT E. NEELY, 346 South Water street. my1-d377-1m

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 Monroe Street. Clairvoyant examinations, one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms 50 cents. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. my3-d300-1m

BLOOD'S BURNISHED HELIX EYED NEEDLES. BLOOD & CO., Manufacturers & Sole Proprietors, Office 30 Broadway, Medical Building, New York. Medium Needles of all kinds. ap13-d08-3w

BROOM CORN SEED.—I have one hundred bushels of superior quality of broom corn seed, which can be had on application to me. Seed warranted to grow. NATHANIEL WHITE, 16 South Water street, Chicago. mh3-d02-3m

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY! Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, May 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d & 24th, And also on Saturday Afternoon, May 23d, at 3 o'clock for the accommodation of the children of the public schools. BROWNE, GRACE & CO.'s wonderful, magnificent and gigantic STEREOSCOPIC GEM OF ART! Visited by the nobility and crowned heads of Europe, and also by the great men of America, including President Lincoln and his Cabinet. Each view covers six hundred square feet, and the series embraces 2,000. An entire change will be presented each evening, consisting of about 100 views, representing cities, &c., parts of the world, views on the River Rhine, Portraits of distinguished American Heroes and Statesmen, Representations of Celebrated and Magnificent Statuary, Views of Battles, Bombardments, Disasters, Naval Engagements, Successes, Reverses, &c., incident to the American Civil War, which are pronounced by all who have witnessed them to be the most authentic and life-like representations extant. The pictures will be described by the celebrated lecturer ARTHUR C. CARTWRIGHT, Esq. Prof. MR. CARDONO will preside at the Piano Forte. The price of admission to this wonderful and unparalleled consolidation has been fixed at the very low admittance fee of 25 cents; Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7½ to commence at 8 o'clock. GEO. W. BROWN, Business Manager. my15-d880 1w

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. CHANGE OF TIME. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. FAREWELL BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE of the charming Comedienne, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, Who will appear in her original play of FANCHON, THE CRICKET, which met with unprecedented success when first produced in this city. It will be presented to the Chicago public with APPROPRIATE SCENERY, STRIKING AND ORIGINAL MUSIC, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS AND THRILLING EFFECTS. FRIDAY EVENING, May 15th, the beautiful Domestic Drama of FANCHON, The Cricket. FANCHON..........MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, HER ORIGINAL CHARACTER. During the piece the great SHADOW DANCE, THRILLING TABLEAUX, HAPPY DENOUEMENT. ☞ Saturday, JOINT BENEFIT OF MISS HETTY WARREN and MR. HENRY WARREN.

TWO DAYS' ONLY AT CHICAGO, corner State and Twelfth streets, on Monday and Tuesday, May 18th and 19th. MABIE'S GRAND MENAGERIE And Moral Exhibition, THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD! Superb in the Wonders of Animated Nature—Inimitable in variety and extent. Among the great features of this Establishments, are the Wonderful Performing Elephants ROMEO AND JULIET, Trained Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Panthers and Cougars, BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL BIRDS, AMUSING TRICK PONIES, COMIC MONKEYS, EDUCATED MULES, &c. The supreme and sterling excellence of this COLLOSAL ESTABLISHMENT will be conceded by all who visit it. The entree of this immense exhibition into each city will represent a GRAND MOVING PANORAMA, Affording a gratuitous view of its unparalleled resources. The procession will be headed by the splendid ORIENTAL CHARIOT, Containing COLSON'S SUPERB MONITOR BRASS BAND drawn by a TEAM OF ELEPHANTS. For details see large and small Pictorial Sheets, Lithographs, Illustrated Posters, Descriptive bills and other advertisements, heralding the advent of Mabie's Exhibition for 1863. ☞ Admission 30 cents. Children under ten years of age, 15 cents. Open Monday at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M. Three performances on Tuesday at 10 A. M., and at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M. my12-d847-1w

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. Opera House, Randolph street, between the Matteson and Sherman Houses. MONDAY EVENING, May 11th, and every evening during the week. Second week and immense success of the SONS OF MALTA. Hundreds turned away. Come early! come early! First week of the Belle of Appellachee; Maggie, the Maid of Hawthorne Dell; High Daddy; The Bee Hunters; Who'll Save Me Now; Kelly's Operetta, "Belisaris La Madrolina," &c., &c. Doors open at 7; commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. Matinee on SATURDAY, May 16th, commencing at 3 o'clock, P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age to Matinee only, 15 cents. my10-d835-1w E. W. DINGESS, Agent.

BRYAN HALL—On Thursday and Friday Evenings, and Saturday Afternoon, May the 14th, 15th and 16th, GEORGE F. ROOT'S GRAND OPERETTA OF THE FLOWER QUEEN OR CORONATION OF THE ROSE by 75 Young Ladies and Misses, under the direction of MR. DYE. Tickets of Admission for the Evening 50 cents; Afternoon 25 cents. my6-d554-1wis

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Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.

There are 100,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas, 105 Lake street, Chicago. ☞ Circulars may be had on application or by post. mh21-n678-1y



The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot, With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery. It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to stay any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric. It runs LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY, and is almost NOISELESS. It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST work with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery. Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion. It turns any width of hem; fells, binds, braids, gathers, tucks, quilts and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. It will not oil the dress of the operator. A hemmer, all necessary tools, and "BARNUM'S SELF-SEWER," which guides the work itself, are furnished with each machine. AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Box 2163, Chicago, Ill. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

Watches.

HUBBARD BROS., IMPORTERS OF WATCHES, COR. NASSAU AND JOHN STREETS, NEW YORK, Are receiving, by European steamers, direct from their agency in Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland, large importations of that really meritorious novelty the justly celebrated MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, The Perfection of Mechanism. The Perfection of Mechanism. The Perfection of Mechanism. The Perfection of Mechanism. The Perfection of Mechanism. The Perfection of Mechanism. The Perfection of Mechanism. Being a Hunting and Open Face Watch Combined, Being a Hunting and Open Face Watch Combined, Being a Hunting and Open Face Watch Combined, Or, a Lady's or Gentleman's Watch in One! Or, a Lady's or Gentleman's Watch in One! Or, a Lady's or Gentleman's Watch in One! With Patent Self-Winding Improvement. With Patent Self-Winding Improvement. With Patent Self-Winding Improvement. The New York Illustrated News, the leading pictorial paper of the United States, in its issue of Jan. 10th, 1863, on page 147, voluntarily says: "We have been shown a most pleasing novelty, of which the Hubbard Bros. of New York are the sole importers. It is called the MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, and is a Hunting and Open Face Watch combined. One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and railway use ever offered. It has within it, and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece." WARRANTED AN ACCURATE TIMEPIECE! WARRANTED AN ACCURATE TIMEPIECE! WARRANTED AN ACCURATE TIMEPIECE! Price $35. Sent by mail or express, in a beautiful morocco case, upon receipt of the price. At wholesale $30 per box of half a dozen. Remittances may be made in United States currency, or drafts payable to our order in this city. If sent by express or in a registered letter, at our risk. Address, HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers, Cor. Nassau and John Sts., N. Y. my1-d331-1w-is

ON CONSIGNMENT.—4000 bu. New York Potatoes; 300 bbls. Oswego Water Lime; 200,000 Flour Barrel Hoops; 300,000 Flour Barrel Staves, with Circled Heading. FOR SALE LOW BY MAGILL & LATHAM, northeast corner of So. Water and Wells streets.

DIRT BARROWS. 100 WHEEL BARROWS For sale at No. 3 North Wells street. THOS. HALE.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A fine assortment of all grades of Young Hyson, Oolong, Gunpowder, Japan, Twankay, Souchong, &c., for sale by FARGO, PITKIN & HANKEY, ... South Water street.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, ... Law and Miscellaneous Books AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, May 15th, ... a valuable library of Law and Miscellaneous Books ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, ... HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, NEW PIANO FORTE, PIER GLASS, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, May 15th, at ... o'clock, ... Parlor, Chamber, and Diningroom Furniture ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, ... 100 Crates Crockery And a full assortment of GLASSWARE AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, May ... To be sold by ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, ... also, Copper Toed do. ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, ... Black Linen, Yankee Notions and Furnishing goods ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Have removed to the elegant and spacious ... Portland Block, Corner of Dearborn and Washington ...

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The ... designed will sell AT PUBLIC AUCTION, To the highest bidder, ... On Friday, the 22d day of May, 1863, At 10 o'clock in the forenoon ... Chicago, April 30th, 1863.

GREAT SALE OF Chicago City Property AT AUCTION. The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction ... CITY OF CHICAGO, on Thursday, the 4th day of June, ... At 10 o'clock A. M., Some eighteen hundred Lots in the ORIGINAL TOWN, AND IN Wight's, Elston's and Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, Embracing several thousand feet of ... water front, well adapted to manufacturing ... Terms of sale—One-fourth cash, ... three (3) annual payments ... MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee of Chicago Land ...

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, BY Gore, Willson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 9½ A. M., PROMPT, And at private sale throughout the week. Our stock is LARGER, BETTER SELECTED AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House. Our stock being consigned to us by MANUFACTURERS, To whom we make advances GIVES US UNUSUAL FACILITIES For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED STOCK, which we offer to the highest bidder ... MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT ... GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, ...

BY E. & W. MORGAN ... Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES AND BROOD MARES, ... Will be continued daily until further notice, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK YARDS, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets, COMMENCING EACH MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK. AN IMMENSE NUMBER STILL TO BE DISPOSED OF. Terms—TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Worrell, Captain ...

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. FURST & BRADLEY, ... Chicago, Ill., ... Plows of all kinds, Cultivators, ... Waterman's Patent Wheel or Sulky Hay Rake, ...

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, ... Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas ... COLLARETTE ... FANS, VEILS, &c.

MOSQUITO NETTING ... 10,000 ... FINE, YELLOW ... By W...

Special Notices.

... IODINE WATER. A cure for Scrofula ... DR. H. ANDERS & CO., 428 Broadway, N. Y. ... BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New York,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases, THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, ... located himself at 85 Randolph street ... CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office ... Chicago ...

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!! ... WARRANTED TO CURE IN ALL CASES OR MONEY REFUNDED. ...

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, ... Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago ... Oculist and Aurist ...

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.— ...

DRUNKENNESS CURED.— ...

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!! ... The Casket of Pearls! Containing SECRET COUNSELS for the Mothers, Wives and Daughters of America, ... By Madame BEAUMONT, French Physician. ...

WHY IS CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE POPULAR? ... J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. ...

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, CATARRH, And Diseases of the Air Passages. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operative Eyes, 52 Randolph st., near the Sherman House, ...

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. ... NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, ...

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye ... GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR ...

SPRING AND SUMMER months are the months to purify the blood. Use the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters. ...

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. ... 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Legal Notices.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.—By virtue of an order of sale by the Hon. SAMUEL H. TREAT, Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, ... BALES OF COTTON. ... J. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal, Springfield, Ill., April 22, 1863.

ESTATE OF HENRY B. GOODRICH, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given ... GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Administrators. Chicago, March 30th, 1863.

Business Cards.

GOODRICH & LAWSON, Manufacturers of Linen Collars and French ... 2 Randolph street, ...

DRS. E. A. BOGUE AND C. P. IVES, DENTISTS, 141 Lake Street, Chicago. ...

CUTLER, BALL & CO. LIGHTNING ROD DEALERS ... Commission Merchants, 43 Kinzie street, Chicago.

ERNEST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois. ...

CHICAGO WATER WORKS. ... Water Tax due May 1st, 1863. ...

Banking.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 CLARK STREET, Receive Deposits, ... General Banking ... DREXEL & CO., New York.

BANK OF ... Notice is hereby given ... Notes of the "BANK ..." ... E. W. WILLARD, ...

BANKING ... J. A. ... The undersigned ... Trader's Bank of Chicago ... corner of Lake and ... General Banking ...

THE MERCHANTS ... AND MECHANICS ... 52 Clark ... INCORPORATED ...

H. DOOLITTLE ... BANKER ... 40 South Clark street ...

W. F. COOLBAUGH ... BANKER ...

Railroad ...

TO THE ... WEST, Philadelphia, ... THE ONLY ... Baltimore ...

BUFFALO ... 1863 ... Western T... CHICAGO ... New York ...

1863 ... PENNSYLVANIA ... PITTSBURGH ... PHILADELPHIA ...

EASTMAN

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Law and Miscellaneous Books AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, NEW PIANO FORTE, PIER GLASS, &c. AT AUCTION.

Parlor, Chamber, and Diningroom Furniture.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

100 Crates Crockery And a full assortment of GLASSWARE, AT AUCTION.

To be sold by the Crate.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON.

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON.

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON.

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WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Have removed to the elegant and spacious Store in Portland Block, Corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Friday, the 22d day of May, 1863, At 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

E. S. WADSWORTH.

GREAT SALE OF Chicago City Property AT AUCTION.

Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Some eighteen hundred Lots in the ORIGINAL TOWN, AND IN Wight's, Elston's and Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, BY Gore, Willson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M., PROMPT.

LARGER, BETTER SELECTED AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House. Our stock being consigned to us by MANUFACTURERS, To whom we make advances, GIVES US UNUSUAL FACILITIES.

MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY E. & W. MORGAN. Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES AND BROOD MARES, ETC.

Will be continued daily until further notice, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK YARDS, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets. COMMENCING EACH MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK. AN IMMENSE NUMBER STILL TO BE DISPOSED OF.

Terms—TREASURY NOTES.

E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. FURST & BRADLEY, 46 & 48 North Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill., manufacture Plows of all kinds, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, &c.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 73 Lake street, call the attention of the ladies to their new arrivals of Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, BACK AND SIDE COMBS, In Jet, Steel and Gilt. COLLARETTE TIES, FANS, VEILS, &c.

MOSQUITO NETTING. 10,000 Pieces.

Medical.

SPRING WATER.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New York,)

DR. HILLIARD.—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office ...

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!!

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.—

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE. The Casket of Pearls! Containing Secret Counsels for the Maids, Wives and Daughters of America.

WHY IS CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE POPULAR?

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, CATARRH, and Diseases of the Air Passages.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR.

SPRING AND SUMMER. Purify the blood.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!

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Business Cards.

GOODRICH & LAWSON.

DRS. E. A. BOGUE AND ... DENTISTS.

CUTLER, BALL & CO.

ERNEST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

Banking and Exchange.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., 45 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO,

Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business.

READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co. Philadelphia.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 5th day of May, A. D. 1863.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. A. ELLIS & CO.

CHICAGO, March 2, 1863.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of the Trader's Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, for the purpose of doing a General Banking and Exchange Business.

We will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Coin and Treasury Notes, and will be pleased to act as correspondents or agents for country banks and bankers.

We will also keep for sale United States Revenue Stamps, on which we allow a discount of four per cent. when ordered in amounts of $50 and upwards, and of three per cent. on amounts of $100.

J. A. ELLIS & CO.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday. INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—S. E. FLEETWOOD. Vice-Pres't—T. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY. Vice-Pres't—F. H. WHEATALL. Cashier—SIDNEY MYERS.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS. J. C. Fargo, J. H. Jones, J. Rehm, H. H. Williams, Ed. Hempstead, H. N. Bishop, D.D., J. M. W. Jones, J. M. Rountree, T. S. Phillips, Rev. D. Dunne, V.G., L. G. Gindele, R. Bebe, A. A. Gage, W. K. Doggett, H. Lewis, S. S. Hayes, C. B. Dole, A. Bartley, W. H. Brown, Hon. W. B. Ogden.

H. DOOLITTLE, BANKER, 40 South Clark street. Chicago, Illinois. Deposits received. Exchange bought and sold and every facility for the transaction of all business pertaining to Banking.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, CHICAGO. Deposits received. Prompt attention given to the business of correspondents.

W. F. COOLBAUGH. COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Chicago. Burlington, Iowa.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—To officers and soldiers on furlough or discharged, going to the WEST, NORTHWEST, —OR— Philadelphia, New York and Boston. THE ONLY PLACE TO PROCURE TICKETS Is at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

We have no connection with any outside offices. The only place to procure a through ticket, or to have your baggage checked from Washington, is at the Depot of the Company.

Cheaper fare, closer connections and quicker time than any other route.

BEWARE OF RUNNERS! Have nothing to do with them, but come right straight to the Depot and buy your tickets. Officers and soldiers discharged or on furlough taken at REDUCED RATES. No countersigning by this route, or charge for handling baggage.

Trains leave at 6:35, 7 and 11:15 A. M.; 3, 6 and 8:30 P. M. Attached to the train is a car for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, without extra charge.

W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent.

G. S. KOONTZ, General Agent.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1863 Chicago Line. 1863

For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the Western Transportation Company BETWEEN CHICAGO AND BUFFALO, FORMING A DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. Running in connection, at Buffalo, with the New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express; The WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY and Troy and Erie Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.

At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East.

For rates of freight and passage apply to JOHN H. MOKE, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 39 Broadway, N. Y.

HUGH ALLEN, Agent Western Transportation Co., No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.

M. D. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 3 Astor House, N. Y.

J. H. WILGUS & CO., Proprietors of Union Express and Agents Troy & Erie Line, No. 297 Broadway, and No. 4 Coenties Slip, N. Y.

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburg, Pa.

RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agts., Foot of Michigan street, Chicago.

SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt., Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

THE NORTHERN Transportation Company OF OHIO.

IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST, WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH.

This well known line of fifteen first class screw Steamers connects at OGDENSBURGH with railroad for Boston and all points in New England; at Cape Vincent with the Railroads between that City, Watertown and New York; and at Oswego with a line of thirty first class Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Form a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh and Oswego via Welland Canal to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, and a TRI-WEEKLY LINE To Chicago and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS. J. MYERS, 34 Pearl street, New York. JOHN HOCKING, State street, Boston. GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburgh. JOHN H. CRAWFORD, Oswego. A. F. SMITH, Cape Vincent. WALKER & HAYS, Toledo. E. R. MATHEWS, Detroit. G. J. HALE, Milwaukee. PELTON & REEED, Cleveland.

N. J. HOWE, Chicago. Office and dock foot of North Lasalle street.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects a FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (365 miles, via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri by RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular to mark packages "via PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburg. CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburg. H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana. ... MOORE & CO., Louisville, Ky. W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind. R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo. CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. J. H. McCOLLOUGH, Portsmouth, Ohio. McNEELY & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky. ... LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio. N. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio. N. R. HUDSON, Ripley, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 3128.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT. 126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863.

WAR BREVITIES.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Fact*, says it has good authority for saying that a person holding a high official position in that city, has for some time been engaged in procuring arms and forwarding them to the rebels. His "high position" needs a little additional elevation, and his connection with it should be made by a rope.

—During the arrest of the Abington (Ind.) Copperheads last week, some of the most valiant boasters of resistance to the authorities put on crinoline and skirts, and took to the woods. They have not been heard from since.

—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 5th, says the reason why the rebel Government's $15,000,000 bonds, recently issued in London, sold so high, was because they can be used by the blockade runners in paying the export duty on cotton, in lieu of specie, while no other rebel Government issue is receivable for the same purpose.

—The Richmond *Examiner* says the recapture of Fredericksburg from Gen. Sedgwick was the "dearest bought victory of the day. If our (rebel) loss in this battle is as great as reported, our columns must have been subjected to the fire of the enemy's artillery planted on Stafford's Hills."

—The Charleston *Mercury*, of April 15th, says that the expenses of the free market in Charleston are $10,000 a month, and that it is already in debt $5,000, and must close on the 5th of May, unless relief is furnished. It supplies the families of needy soldiers.

FRAUDS ON THE SOLDIERS.—We have received from Murfreesboro specimens of several circulars, sent by various sharpers abroad to the army, in order to swindle confiding soldiers out of their money. J. S. Bentley & Co., and Mrs. Bentley, of St. Louis, offer to send a *five dollar* gold locket, and a gift worth from one to two hundred dollars, (usually the latter,) for the sum of *five dollars*. Strange, isn't it? We suppose Bentley is worth four or five thousand millions of dollars, and does all this because he loves the soldiers. It is likely. Another gift man is J. S. Barton.

Now, these gold lockets can be manufactured for just ten cents a piece, and are worth that amount. We hope no soldier will spend his hard earned money on such swindling tricks.—*Nashville Union.*

—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, describing the duels of the sharpshooters on the Rappahannock, previous to Hooker's advance, says:

At one time during the day, in a pit near at hand, I heard a rebel snap his gun several times; but it missed fire, much to his disgust, for I could hear him swear when it failed to go off. One of our men, amused at his perplexity, called out, "Hello, reb., where did you get your percussion caps?"

"They are Northern Copperheads," was his quick response.

THE WRECK OF THE KEOKUK.—The Keokuk is still lying off Morris Island, and the rebels, besides getting off our guns, are now employing themselves at night in carrying off the machinery. In the daytime our gunboats modestly remind these thieves that Uncle Sam yet considers his title good to the remainder of the Keokuk's glory, and, therefore, during the day, the rebels omit their Jeremy Diddling on board the well-ventilated iron-clad.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR RICHMOND.—The New Bedford *Mercury* of yesterday publishes a significant statement of two exchanged prisoners just arrived from Richmond, where they were imprisoned during nearly the whole period of Stoneman's late raid. They were conveyed from Richmond to Petersburg on Tuesday, and from thence to City Point, where they embarked. At Petersburg they discovered an immense train of passenger cars, reported to contain reinforcements, which was passing through to Richmond from the south and southwest.

THE REBELS LEAVING WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A dispatch from Grafton, Western Virginia, says:

Heavy Union reinforcements have arrived. The rebels under Jackson, Imboden, Jones and Jenkins are retreating toward the southwest mountains. There are now no rebels on the line of railroads in Western Virginia.

CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE RICHMOND FORTIFICATIONS.—Col. Kilpatrick's cavalry went within one and a half miles of Richmond, inside the third line of fortifications, and planted the stars and stripes on one of the forts, where it remained about fifteen minutes.

Miscellaneous Matters.

DISCOVERY OF A COMET AT DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, ALBANY, N. Y.—At half past eight o'clock on Saturday night last, the 9th inst., Mr. Thomas Simmons discovered a nebulous object in the constellation of Draco, which, on being examined with the large Equatorial, proved to be a comet. The light was considerably condensed at the center, being readily seen under illumination. As it is approaching the North pole of the heavens, and being in a favorable position for observation, it will probably soon become a conspicuous object. The following observation was made with the Olcott Meridian Circle at the upper culmination. Mean time at Dudley Observatory, May 9, 15h. 50m. 27.6s, (about 3h. 50m. a. m.), apparent right ascension, 19h. 1m. 42s., apparent declination north, 69 deg., 29 seconds, 09.89. The right accession was culminating 94 seconds hourly, and the declination was increasing 4 minutes and 40 seconds hourly.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The following explanation appeared in a Philadelphia paper of the 6th inst.: "In consequence of the prize fight in Maryland, there was no meeting at the Democratic club room last evening."

—Criminal law, as administered in New York, causes some fearful wrongs. Not long since a returned volunteer named Shannon was robbed of $50, and a young man named John Stevenson was arrested for the crime. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of grand larceny, and the complainant, not being able to give bail for his appearance as a witness, was also committed. Stevenson has now procured bail, and is at large, while Shannon, being without friends, is still in jail.

WORK ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Our California neighbors seem to be more in earnest in regard to the Pacific Railroad than we on this side. Considering the mountainous country over which the road will have to pass the Californians are entitled to the greatest praise for their energy. A late dispatch says that in addition to the appropriation of $1,500,000 from the counties of San Francisco, Sacramento and Placer, a bill granting State aid of $10,000 per mile to the Central Pacific Railroad has passed the Legislature. This appropriation comes direct from the Treasury, and with the State aid already granted, secures beyond a doubt the early completion of the railroad across the Sierra Nevada mountains. The first division of the road is already graded.

—A soldier, in a fit of delirium tremens, on the Bellefontaine (Ind.) Railroad, attacked a lady passenger on the train, wounding her severely. A military officer, coming to her rescue, received a frightful gash across the right cheek. The Superintendent of the road was mortally stabbed in the abdomen, and the conductor was also seriously cut. The lady, whose wound was a terrible one across the breast, will probably not recover.

ARRIVAL OF SOME OF THE "ANGLO-SAXON'S" PASSENGERS.—On Monday night, over one hundred emigrants, many of whom were passengers by the ill-fated "Anglo-Saxon," arrived in town. The majority of them are *en route* for the States, and have been brought out by enterprising American agents, who were sent to Ireland for that purpose. We understand that many of them are decent, middle-class people, orderly and quite respectable, and will make a valuable addition to the population of Illinois and Minnesota, where they are bound.—*Toronto Globe, 13th.*

A STRANGE CRIME.

The Murder of Andrew J. Pearson—His Wife and two Step-Daughters Tried for the Crime.

[From the Pittsfield (Ill.) Democrat, April 30.]

The trial of H. J. Winsor, Mrs. Mary Pearson, Miss Julia Bell, and Miss Angeline Bell, charged with the murder of Andrew J. Pearson, formerly of Pike county, Illinois, has just terminated. Mr. Winsor was first tried, and acquitted last week; but we said nothing relative to the case for fear that by so doing it would be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to impannel a jury in the county.

Mrs. Pearson, relict of the murdered man, and the Misses Bell above named, daughters of Mrs. Pearson by a former husband, were, each and all, on Monday last, declared not guilty by the jury, without leaving the jury-box.

After the trial had thus ended, Thomas Johnson, John Hopkins and Fielding Johnson, also charged with the murder of Andrew J. Pearson, made their appearance before his honor, Judge Higbee, and after hearing the indictments read, severally plead guilty of manslaughter. The court, after delivering some very appropriate and feeling remarks to them, pronounced their sentences, as follows: Thomas Johnson and John Hopkins were sentenced to the penitentiary for and during their natural life, and Fielding Johnson was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

For the benefit of those who did not hear the evidence, we will state the substance of the facts as to the killing of Pearson, as detailed by the two Johnsons and Hopkins. It is as follows:

That on the day of the murder they invited Pearson to take a walk with them—that he made no objection—that after walking some quarter of a mile or so from the house they came to a ravine—that they then told him they intended to hang him—that he replied he did not blame them at all, but his wife and step-daughters—that they then placed a rope around his neck, said rope being about six or eight feet long—that he proposed to bandage his own eyes, and actually did so with his own handkerchief—that they had tied his hands behind his back—that he made no resistance—that after the rope was thrown over a limb, two of them caught hold of Pearson and lifted him up, while the other pulled and held on to the rope till he died, which when he was dead (in about twenty minutes), they took him down and took him to a gulley, and after taking his money out of his pocket, they then threw him into the gulley, and covered him up with brush, &c.—that after they had done all this they went back to Pearson's house—that they then and there told Angeline and Julia Bell that they had killed Pearson—that the girls seemed rejoiced—that they gave the pocket-book and money to Angeline—that she gave each $10 apiece, and burnt up the pocket-book, alleging that the "old devil might come back and haunt us," if he did not burn it—that the old woman gave them a horse, and, as they started for Missouri, told them never to betray her, and to die before doing so; that the girls asked for and received a look of their hair as mementoes, and that the said girls kissed each one just before leaving.

We would add, in conclusion, that each one of the criminals—we mean the Messrs Johnson and John Hopkins—are very likely looking young men, and are men whom not one in ten would select for the commission of such a cold-blooded crime. They are said to be respectably connected.

Horrible Outrage.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer, May 11.]

A highly respectable young lady of East Cleveland—whose name is in our possession, but which we suppress for obvious reasons—died at her residence on Friday evening last, from the effects of a demoniac outrage inflicted upon her last Monday, by a young man, a cousin of the girl, named Higgins, also a resident of East Cleveland. The deceased was residing in the family of Dr. John Sherman, at a locality known as Shaker Hill. Last Monday Higgins called at Mr. Thompson's, and invited the young lady in question to take a walk with him. She consented, and the young man conducted her through an unfrequented road to a wild ravine, where he succeeded in committing the outrage spoken of above. During the struggle the girl managed to throw her bonnet and shawl down the rocks—making it appear as though the action was accidental.

After the wretch Higgins had satisfied his brutal lust, his victim requested him to descend after her bonnet and shawl. This he promised to do, provided she remained where she was until he returned, to which she assented. No sooner, however, had he reached the bottom of the ravine, than the poor girl started as fast as she could run for home—a distance of half a mile—which she succeeded in safely reaching. The girl was immediately taken seriously ill, and mortification eventually setting in, she died on Friday evening last, as before stated.

This is one of the saddest cases that we have ever been called upon to record, and calls loudly for the wreaking of a just punishment upon the fiend Higgins. The latter has not been seen since committing the outrage, and, strange to say, no steps have been taken to secure his arrest. We hope ere long to be able to chronicle his capture.

Stonewall Jackson.

The following is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 7th inst:

Our victory on the Rappahannock has cost us dear in the severe wounds unfortunately received by the great and good General Jackson. His left arm has been amputated above the elbow; a bullet has passed through his right hand. His condition is now, we learn, as favorable as could possibly be expected; and he will doubtless recover; and is not, we trust, lost to active service. We could better spare a brigade or a division.

Our base foe will exult in the disaster to Jackson; yet the accursed bullet that brought him down was never moulded by a Yankee. *Through a cruel mistake, in the confusion, the hero received two balls from some of his own men, who would have died for him.*

Miscellaneous.

GREENBACKS are GOOD, BUT ROBACK'S are BETTER

Stomach Bitters.

Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular Stomach Bitters in use.

Roback's Bitters.

Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, and general debility.

Roback's Bitters.

They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

Roback's Bitters.

Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

Roback's Bitters.

A wineglassful before each meal will remove indigestion and all liver diseases.

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They are better than all Pills, Powders and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.

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They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetizer they have no equal.

Roback's Bitters.

They are prepared by an old and skillful physician, from well known vegetable remedies.

Roback's Bitters.

Wherever known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.

Roback's Bitters.

Try one bottle, and you will always use them and recommend them to others.

Roback's Bitters.

Sold at wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., J. ROEMHELD, WRIGHT & FRENCH, ... BLISS & SHARP, ... MARSH, ... SARGENT, M. JEROME, JOS. WILLARD, W. H. DILLINGHAM, cor. Van Buren and State street, and by Druggists generally.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent. Office 24 & 26 Market st., Lind's Block.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment, THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The great natural Bone Setter.

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Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

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Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

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For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

CATARRH! CATARRH! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the head.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box 682, Chicago, Ill.

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Terms in full, for board and tuition, $125 (payable in advance) per session of five months, beginning May 1 and November 1.

Thorough instruction in Music, Drawing and Painting, Modern Languages, Latin, and all the branches of a complete English education.

Apply for circular, or for admission, to the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

BUTTER! BUTTER!—I am prepared to fill orders for the GOSHEN BUTTER FIRKIN, Holding 100 lbs. Also, WELSH BUTTER TUBS.

NATHANIEL WHITE, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of Wooden and Willow Ware, 95 South Water Street.

THE FAMILY WANT. Whitney's Excelsior Clothes Wringer.

Removal.

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER DEPOT, REMOVED TO 190 SOUTH WATER STREET. Chicago, May 1st, 1863.

REMOVAL. VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Have removed to 124 Lake street, third door east from their old stand.

REMOVAL. F. NEWHALL & BRO. Have removed their stock of Fruit from Clark street to their large Brick Store, NO. 53 DEARBORN STREET. Our stock at the new stand will be largely increased, and will comprise every variety of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Green, Dried and Canned Fruits. Nuts, Confectionery, Sardines, etc. Also, Fancy Groceries in variety. F. NEWHALL & BRO.

REMOVAL. BECK & WIRTH, Wholesale Tobacconists and Manufacturers of CIGARS, Have removed their stock and FACTORY to the store, 95 South Water Street, Between Dearborn and State streets, Where they will continue their business with increased facilities. BECK & WIRTH. Chicago, May 1st, 1863.

REMOVAL. MICHAEL ADAMS, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, Has removed from 213 State street, to 248 State Street, Where he will be happy to serve his old and new customers. MICHAEL ADAMS, Merchant Tailor, 248 State street.

Commission Merchants.

KUNE & BENSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Fruit and Provisions. Office and Warehouse—118 & 120 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4559. Refer by permission to Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Banker, Chicago; Myers & J. Galloway & Co., Land Agents, do; Peter Deggy, Esq., Sec. I. C. R. R., do.; A. T. Hall, Esq., Treas. C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 46 Lasalle street, Office No. 1. B. SHERMAN, Formerly of J. BASSETT, Wright, Sherman & Co. C. G. COOLEY, late with Ewing, Briggs & Co.

BATES, STONE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 219 South Water street, Chicago. We have removed one door west of our old stand, where we have greater facilities for our increasing business.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 224 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 226 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co. CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

BREITHAUPT & WILSON, Importers and Commission Merchants, 27 Beaver street, New York. Best attention given to Consignment of Domestic Produce.

VAN WAGENEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 185 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York, with privilege of sale at either place. E. D. VAN WAGENEN, E. F. ROGERS, ROSCOE B. FROHOCK.

SAML. HOWE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 148 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. Solicits consignments of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, &c., for sale, or orders to purchase. Will make advances on consignments to be held here or shipped East.

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. South Water and Wells streets, In the Iron Building (up-stairs,) Chicago, Ill. Sight Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit. Advances made on all kinds of Produce in Store, also on Shipments East at best rates. C. T. WHEELER, Chicago. F. W. LEONARD. J. E. LEONARD, Pekin, Ill.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. REFERENCES:—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do. Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD, 15 Lasalle street, Chicago.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 180 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.

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MILLER & WILLMARTH, FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. Office, No. 150 South Water St., DOLE'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL. T. L. MILLER. H. B. WILLMARTH.

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HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK. Chartered 1825. Capital, $250,000, With a large surplus. T. F. PHILLIPS, Agent, 54 Lake street.

MILES' CELEBRATED SANO AND OTHER COFFEES. The SANO has been extensively used in this and other countries, and is highly approved for its Fine Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities. This Coffee compares favorably with, and is by many preferred to Rio and Java, and is Sold at about Half the Price. It is ground and put up in Tin Foil in paper in 1 lb. packages, with labels that read—"MILES' SANO COFFEE."

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime.

Miscellaneous.

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EWING, BRIGGS & CO., 75 South Water street, Chicago,

Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE, EMBRACING

Sugars,	Fish,
Teas,	Tobacco,
Coffees,	Rice,
Syrups,	Spices,
Molasses,	Soaps,

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WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and we feel confident we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.

Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1760. PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer, 16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST. (Formerly 42 Chambers street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz.:

BROWN SNUFF. Macaboy, Demigros, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Natchitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

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Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO. SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING. Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canaster, Nos. 1 & 2 mix'd, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

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WICKS, SMITH & CO., Will offer on Tuesday, the 28th inst., and every day after until closed, their entire stock, including over 200 CASES FROM AUCTION, AND PRIVATE SALE, At 25 per cent less than Original Cost.

Also, the leading styles of DOMESTIC GOODS, In full assortment at a moderate advance from Auction rates.

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All of which will be offered at prices that will not be undersold.

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JOHN GRAY, DEALER IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. Nos. 15 Fulton and 203 Front Streets, New York.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black,	Light Green,	Light Drab,
Dark Brown,	Pink,	Yellow,
Snuff Brown,	Purple,	Orange,
Light Brown,	Crimson,	Magenta,
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A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, with perfect fast colors. Full directions inside each package.

Especially for Family Use.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 260 Broadway, Boston. Price per package 25 and 15 cents. For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every city and town. Wholesale Dealers and the Trade supplied at manufacturer's prices, by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh supply of FIELD GLASSES.

Miscellaneous.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS & CHEMICALS, 146 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. Also, deal largely in PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, Burning Oils, Kerosene, SOAP-MAKER'S STOCK, Manufacturers' Goods, &c., &c.

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1863.—DRY GOODS, Staple and Fancy, FOR THE SPRING, HARMON, GALE & CO., (Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,) 53 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of COTTON AND WOOL GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONADES, Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

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YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO., 33 & 35 Lake street, AND 39 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, —AND— 135 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, Have the largest and best assorted stock of CLOTHING, To be found in the West, including a splendid assortment of Spanish Linen Coats AND DUSTERS.

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We will sell our Clothing at the Lowest New York, Philadelphia —AND— BOSTON MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

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HATS, CAPS AND Straw Goods AT WHOLESALE. E. P. L. BROOM, (SUCCESSOR TO E. R. KELLOGG & CO.) 50 . . LAKE STREET. . . 50

I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, a large and well selected stock of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS SHAKER HOODS, &c., suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade of '63

Which I offer to the trade, either by the package or dozen, at LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.

Country Merchants, whether purchasing or not, are cordially invited to examine my stock and prices.

E. P. L. BROOM, Wholesale Dealer in HATS, CAPS, &c., 50 LAKE ST., CHICAGO

STRYKER & CO. CLOAKS! PLAIN, BRAIDED AND RICHLY EMBROIDERED. Circulars and Sacques, New and Splendid Styles NOW READY AT STRYKER & CO.'S, No. 141 Lake street. ALSO—JUST RECEIVED, SUMMER, LAMA, and FINE LAMBS WOOL SHAWLS, In Seasonable Colors. DRESS GOODS SUN UMBRELLAS, Parasols and Sun Shades! A large stock now in store, Bonnet, Trimming and Belt Ribbons. JOUVIN'S & ALEXANDRE'S KIDS. A large assortment of HOOP SKIRTS, Prints and Domestic Goods, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY & GLOVES

Just opened, and will be sold at prices as low as can elsewhere be found.

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EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR THE TOILET, IN GREATEST VARIETY AND OF BEST QUALITY At GALE BROTHERS, Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods, 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

WOOL TWINE.—I am manufacturing, and can fill orders for this goods, in any quantities. NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking ... for sale at current rates. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 91 South Water street.

SHEEP.—I have for sale five hundred Sheep, on my farm, near Wm. McGraw's, seven miles southwest of the Railroad Station at Mendota, Knox Co., Ill. E. C. WALTER.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON three, five or seven years time, At 10 per cent. per annum, On Chicago city property, or on improved farms in Illinois, within 150 miles of Chicago. D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street.

BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER. We are in want of BUTTER. Parties shipping to us will be guaranteed the highest price, quick sales and prompt returns. BATES, STONE & CO., 219 South Water street.

QUARTERMASTER'S DRAFTS for the year certificates, bought by J. A. ELLIS & CO., Northwest corner of Clark and Lake streets.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 91 South Water street.

Bedding, Paper Hangings, &c.

PAPER HANGINGS At New York Prices.

E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street, Chicago. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, Gold and Velvet Decorations, Hand Prints, Machine Satins, White and Dark Blanks, Borders, Fire Screens, etc., etc.

WINDOW PAPERS. Gold and Common Muslins, and Oil Shades, Hollands, Cords and Tassels, Putnam and Pendulum CURTAIN FIXTURES.

BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 70 Lake Street. 70

Portable Spring Mattress, Curled Hair, Short Hair, Husk, Excelsior and Sea Grass Mattresses.

Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Comforts, White & Colored Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Slips. ALSO, Curtain Cornices, Curtain Bands Hoops and Loops. A large assortment of WHITE LACE CURTAINS STEAM CURED FEATHERS, The only place in the city,

E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake St., Chicago.

TO Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers. Curled Hair, Busks Excelsior, Tow, Twine, Springs, Burlaps, &c., AT WHOLESALE.

The Highest Price Paid for LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. POST OFFICE BOX 2616.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The Fire Insurance will be continued by MILES OLCOTT, and the Life Insurance by F. O. BOYD, at 2 Clark Street. MILES OLCOTT, F. O. BOYD.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the transaction of a General Commission Business. Under the firm of SHIPMAN & BOYD. Chicago, April 1st, 1863. C. N. SHIPMAN, F. O. BOYD. Agents for the New York Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between J. M. Spafford and Wm. M. Tureman, under the firm of Spafford and Tureman, terminates this day by limitation. The business will be conducted as before by J. M. Spafford, who is authorized to use the name of the old firm in liquidation. Office 24 River street. Chicago, May 7, 1863. J. M. SPAFFORD. WM. M. TUREMAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a General Commission business, under the firm name of HOWE & ROBBINS. Office, 148 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Chicago, May 1st 1863. SAMUEL HOWE, E. V. ROBBINS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. GEORGE BARRON Has this day become a partner in my Provision and Produce Brokerage business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Henry Milward & Co. HENRY MILWARD.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE JOLIET AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO. Boston, April 9th, 1863. The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the choice of Directors, for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, at Joliet, Ill., on TUESDAY, the nineteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. J. W. BROOKS, President. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders in this Company, for the election of officers, and the transaction of other business, will take place at the Company's office, Room No. 4, Cobb's Building, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of June next at the hour of 12 A. M. A. J. KNISELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, New York, May 2d, 1863. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday, the fifth (5th) day of June next. The poll will be opened at eleven (11) A. M., and closed at twelve (12) M. HENRY FARNAM, President. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, April 27, 1863. The annual meeting of the Bond-holders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them. JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, Must deposit the same with him, at his office, No. 2 ... street, Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank. JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

EDWARD WESSON. NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES, Carefully selected for the WESTERN TRADE. No. 12 Cortlandt street, (Opposite the Western Hotel,) NEW YORK.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 99 South Clark street.

NOTICE.—We would caution the public from buying the Right to use or manufacture the PATENT WATERMAN CULTIVATOR, Excepting from our authorized Agents, in the territory described below, as we shall prosecute all such infringements on our rights—our deed dating back to the date of the original patent. ... FURST & BRADLEY.

J. & J. COLMAN'S CELEBRATED LONDON MUSTARD. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES AND SAUCES. COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE. Low & Son's Brown Windsor and Fancy Soaps. DAY & MARTIN'S JAPAN BLACKING.

Real Estate.

LANDS IN ILLINOIS FOR SALE.—The Illinois Land Company having resolved to close their affairs, offer at a sale 20,000 Acres of Land, Situated in the Counties of Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, Mercer, Peoria, Pike, Schuyler and Warren. Many valuable lands are comprised in this list and they will be sold at a very low price. For further particulars apply to SOUTHWORTH SHAW, 63 State street, Boston, or DANIEL LOW, 17 Broadway, New York.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

Having for several years devoted my entire attention and efforts to the selling of Real Estate in Chicago, with success, and having watched with a lively interest the rapid growth and increase of business and general prosperity of Chicago, I propose to continue a like business in this city. I trust, therefore, from the valuable acquaintance acquired in the course of business with capitalists in the Eastern cities and elsewhere, and strict attention to the exclusive business of selling Real Estate for others, at a reasonable commission, to merit and receive a fair share of patronage.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS, In the City of Chicago. At Auction, June 17th, 1863.

The articles of association of the "Chicago Land Company" require that the Trustee shall be stored in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand, at the time belonging to the association, shall be so sold at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the city of Chicago, on the third Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The Trustee of the "Chicago Land Company," will therefore on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the city of Chicago:

Lots in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago. ... Elston Addition, west side of North Branch. ... Wight's ... west ... Original Town of Chicago.

Also, Mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about $11,000.

24 Contracts, covering 30 Lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $10,000.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

Chicago, March 14th, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. $300,000 worth of City Property and Lands in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased. IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT. Le Claire Block, of brick, four stories, ... feet front, containing a hotel, two public halls, ten first-class stores and several offices. Post Office Block, of brick, 60 feet front, four stories, containing the Post Office, two stores, six offices, and large upper rooms. The above property is the most desirable in the city, all leased, and will bring a large rent. Twenty Brick and Frame Dwelling Houses in different locations. 20 choice building lots; one lot of 17 acres adjoining the railroad depot and bridge, fronting on the Mississippi river; two lots of 50 acres each, one lot of 15 acres, one lot of 20 acres, and one lot of 18 acres, all in the City Limits. Also, houses and lots, vacant lots and outlots, in the City of Le Claire, Scott County. Houses and lots in Iowa City, Johnson County. 10,000 acres improved and unimproved farming lands near the line of the Miss. and Mo. Railroad. The above property is offered for sale, to close the estate of the late Antoine Le Claire, at such prices as must prove a profitable investment to the purchaser. For prices, terms and further particulars, apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, or JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

Proposals.

DEPOT COMMISSARY OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD., May 5th, 1863. Sealed proposals are respectfully invited by the undersigned until 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, May 20th, 1863, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with— Four Thousand (4,000) Head of Beef Cattle, On the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, near this city, in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (15) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival at the expense of the contractor. They must weigh (1,000) one thousand pounds, gross weight all falling short of (1,000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Ungrown Cattle will be rejected.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate. If the appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above, the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain, on A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER, a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving this office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Bidders will state explicitly, in their proposals the price, both for payment made in legal tender notes and certificates of indebtedness.

Payments to be made after each delivery if funds are on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. THOS. C. SULLIVAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland." If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person, or every member of a firm, offering a proposal, must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed it in this office.

ALL BIDS NOT COMPLYING STRICTLY WITH THE TERMS OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE REJECTED.

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY HORSES. OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. A., Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1863. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 M., for furnishing One Thousand (1,000) Cavalry Horses. The horses must be of hardy colors—bay, brown, black or chestnut—not under six or over nine years of age, sound in every particular, not less than fifteen hands high, of good action, and well adapted to the cavalry service.

Each bid must be accompanied by the written obligation of two responsible sureties, obligating themselves that in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, he will ... obtain the contract, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, agree to enter into bonds with ... for the faithful performance of the contract, should his bid be accepted, and hold ourselves responsible to the United States for any damages arising from his non-fulfilment of the same."

Proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals, and be prepared to enter into bonds at once.

The subscriber reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should they not be in compliance with the above, or for any other sufficient reason. Proposals to be directed to CAPT. J. A. POTTER, U. S. Army, A. Q. M.

Illinois Staats Zeitung please copy.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY HORSES. OFFICE OF ASS'T. QUARTERMASTER U. S. A., SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 11th, 1863. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, the 16th inst., at 12 M., for the purchase of one thousand first class Cavalry Horses. The horses must be all dark colors—bay, brown, chestnut, or black—sound in every particular, not less than fifteen hands high, from five to nine years of age, well broken to the saddle, of good action and well adapted to the Cavalry service.

Each bid must be accompanied by the written obligation of two responsible sureties, obligating themselves to enter into bonds with the bidder, should he obtain the contract, viz:

"We, the undersigned, agree to enter into bonds with ... for the faithful performance of the contract should his bid be accepted, and hold ourselves responsible to the United States for any damages arising from his non-fulfilment of the same."

Proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids, and be prepared to enter into bonds at once. The subscriber reserves the right to reject any or all bids should they not be in compliance with the above, or for any other sufficient reason.

Proposals to be directed to Capt. W. H. BAILHACHE, A. Q. M., Springfield, Ill.

3000 TONS OF COAL WANTED. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, May 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the Board will open the same for Three Thousand (3000) Tons of Briar Hill, Chippewa, Ormsby, Mt. Carbon, Cleveland, or Erie Coal, to be delivered in the Coal Bins of the Engine House of the Chicago Water Works.

The Coal must be free from sulphur, of the best quality of its kind, in the lumps, and without dust and dirt. It will be weighed at the said Engine House, and the weights there found will determine the amount delivered. The delivery will commence immediately, will progress as rapidly as the Board shall direct, and will be finished by October 15th next. Payments will be made from time to time as the coal shall be delivered, reserving fifteen (15) per cent, until the contract is completed.

The bids must be sealed, and directed to the Board of Public Works, indorsed "Proposals for Coal." This Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to accept any bid which they may deem to be most judicious and for the interests of the City. ... J. G. GINDELE, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Corner G and Twenty-second streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1863. Written Proposals will be invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN, for the use of this Depot, to be delivered at the Railroad Depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and up wards, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require.

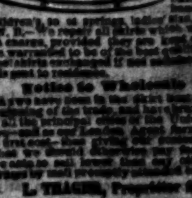
Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract. S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

TO BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received at my office until the 25th inst., for building a large three story Brick School House at Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill. Plans and specifications of the work may be examined at No. 8 Masonic Temple, Chicago, or at the office of Judge Higbee, Pittsfield. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. JOHN M. VAN OSDEL.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory, And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE, ... South Clark street, (opposite the Court House.)

Notice to Wholesale Buyers.

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863.

THE CITY.

[illegible].—A girl named Fanny [illegible], formerly chambermaid at the Matteson House, but more recently an employee in the [illegible] department of Kinsley's eating house on [illegible] street, was arrested yesterday morning for stealing sundry small articles.

FLOWER SEEDS.—A Boston floral house has sent a fine assortment of choice and rare flower seeds to our friends Messrs. Munson, Skinner & Co., Stationers, No. 140 Lake Street, and we assure our friends that they cannot do better than make their purchases now, before the assortment is broken up.

A JUNK-DEALER IN COURT.—A junk dealer, named Wm. J. Cronkwright, who has an establishment on Market street, near Randolph, was arrested and examined in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, charged with receiving stolen goods. It seems that professional thieves had been in the habit of disposing of their game to Cronkwright, and he having, as it is alleged, betrayed two of them to the police, they informed against him by way of retaliation. He was held in $300 bail for trial.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On Tuesday night a burglar effected an entrance through a rear window into the residence of H. Park, esq., on Michigan avenue, near the Burlington railway crossing. The family were all asleep at the time, but the burglar was not quiet enough to evade the vigilance of a pet terrier, who, by his barking, awakened them. Mr. Park was absent from the city, but the ladies arose and boldly commenced an exploration, when the rascal sprung through the window and made his escape before he had succeeded in stealing anything of value.

CAMP DOUGLAS MATTERS.—By an order from Major General Burnside, all the prisoners now at Camp Douglas, not infected with small-pox or other contagious diseases, will be immediately transported to City Point, Va., via Baltimore, for exchange. About 260 are ready for transportation, and will consequently leave this morning, via the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, under command of Capt. E. A. Kilbourne, Company G, 9th Vermont. After conveying the prisoners to City Point, Capt. Kilbourne, with his company, will rejoin his regiment at Suffolk, Va.

FREEPORT EXCURSIONISTS.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a mammoth excursion train arrived, bringing several hundred excursionists from Freeport, "and all along," to visit the Garden City. They will remain in the city until this afternoon, taking their departure at four o'clock, after twenty-four hours of sight seeing. We learn that several of our principal hotels have arranged to make a reduction of fifty cents per day from their usual rates in the case of these excursionists. That is generous and proper, for our "country cousins" should be generously and hospitably entertained. The entire net proceeds of the excursion are to be applied to the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Freeport.

BURGLARS ABOUT.—A burglar's skeleton key was found in the hall door of dwelling No. 166 North Clark street, occupied by Mr. Lichtner, doubtless left behind by the burglar when suddenly frightened away.

Two of the Merchants' Police, Fitzgerald and Hade, about half-past one yesterday morning, discovered that a pane of glass had been removed from a window in the clothing store of Mr. Hahn, 73 Lake street. They at once suspicioned a burglar was at work inside, and after effecting an entrance, found a fellow hid away in a pile of clothing, who gives his name as Louis Clarendon, recently from the East, a boot-maker by trade. Upon examination yesterday, he was held to bail for his appearance at the Recorder's Court, in $500 bail.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY.—We are informed by a prominent physician of one of the most extraordinary cases of dropsy that has ever come within the experience of the medical profession. A Mrs. Wright, of Carville, has been tapped within the last eighteen months, twenty-eight times, and about thirty pounds of water drawn off at each operation. A little over eighteen months since she had an attack of dysentery, which was cured, when abscesses supervened, forming in the groin. They were lanced two or three times and healed. She immediately commenced bloating, and then followed the tapping. She weighs but seventy-five pounds, is over sixty years of age and still survives, although between eight and nine hundred pounds of water have been removed. Several physicians of the city have visited her from professional motives, as this case is a very rare one.

The Thirty-Seventh Illinois.

A private letter written by an officer in the 37th Illinois regiment, to his brother in this city, gives some instances of the marching done by that regiment, which are almost without parallel in the history of the war. At the time Marmaduke was threatening Cape Girardeau, the regiment was at Rolla. On the 23d April, they received marching orders and left by rail for St. Louis, on the morning of the 24th, arriving there in the evening. The next evening they left by boat for Cape Girardeau, arriving in time to have a hand in the fight with Marmaduke. As soon as it was ascertained he had retreated, they received orders to join Gen. Vandever *immediately* at Bloomfield, 55 miles distant. The boys were without a particle of transportation, but they put three day's rations in their haversacks, and started, many of them without overcoat or blanket, marching all that night, all next day and until eleven o'clock the second night, when they reached Bloomfield. The next day they were ordered to march again. All that day and until twelve o'clock at night they were on the march again, and got to the St. Francis river, in time to find Marmaduke across the river with the bridge burned. A skirmish occurred however, in which two or three of the regiment were wounded, when our artillery shelled the rebels into a rapid flight from the opposite bank. On the return, the regiment made ten miles the first night, *thirty-five miles* the next day, eighteen the second, and twenty the third. The roads were in a horrible state, and traversing swamps for a good part of the distance. When it is considered that one battery, which only kept up with the boys, killed sixty-seven horses getting through, some idea may be formed of the condition of the roads.

There is not a regiment in the field that can march better or fight better than the glorious old 37th. This, it will be remembered, is the regiment recruited in Chicago, and originally commanded by Colonel now General Julius White.

The Flower Queen.

The performance of Mr. Root's Operetta last evening at Bryan Hall was a splendid success. We have witnessed its production many times within the last ten years, (and who has not, for no work ever written for young misses has been half so popular,) but never have we seen such an artistic blending of scenery, shrubbery, flowers, and beautiful girls, as last night. The sight alone was worth the price of admission. But when in addition to this beautiful spectacle, we consider the immense amount of labor necessary to secure such perfection of evolution in marching, dancing, and general dramatic effect, and such excellence in the solo and chorus performances, all we have to say is, that if Bryan Hall is not jammed to-night at its repetition, we are very much mistaken.

The part of the Recluse was taken by Mr. Phillips, and though written for a baritone, while his voice is a robust tenor, he performed it exceedingly well.

The part of the Rose was admirably sustained by Miss Dwight, whose voice is as fresh and beautiful as the flower she represented. When she was crowned Queen of the flowers, every one in the hall, we are sure, felt that it was charmingly appropriate. The flower dance that followed the coronation of the Rose was admirably done by a select class of young misses from Mr. Shaw's Dancing Academy, and elicited hearty applause. Miss McIntyre, who took the part of the Sunflower, not only sang well, but evinced an unusual degree of freedom and dramatic ability, while Miss Hickox, and others whom we have not space to name, were eminently successful. The choruses were also well rendered, but would have been still better if the diminuendos had been more perfect. There was too much of an effort to sing loud; not an uncommon fault with young singers when performing in a large hall. But these were slight.

We congratulate the children of the city that in addition to the performance this evening, there will be a performance to-morrow afternoon, at twenty-five cents an admission, for their special gratification. Reserved seats for this evening may be secured at Root & Cady's, without additional charge. Let those who propose to go, secure them early, for we are sure reserved seats will be worth something this evening.

THE BURIAL OF CAPT. FRENCH.

Funeral Services at the First Presbyterian Church.

The funeral services of the late Capt. French of the 2d Board of Trade Regiment, who died upon a steamer at Memphis, were observed yesterday at the First Presbyterian Church. The Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which the deceased was a member, accompanied by Vaas & Dean's Light Guard Band, marched from their hall to the church, and took part in the exercises, together with a large assemblage of friends. After the customary opening exercises, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, pastor of the church, delivered a brief address appropriate to the mournful occasion.

He said: We are gathered together for a purpose for which this church has never before been used—to attend the funeral of a soldier, and a member of this congregation. We have parted with many who have gone to the battle field, and we have followed them all with our prayers. Mr. French is the first that has fallen, who has been a member of this congregation. He died not on the battle field, but in hospital from long continued disease. We have strong and satisfactory evidence of his change of heart, and of his abiding faith in the Redeemer.

However we mourn his loss, we look upon him as one who has offered up his life for his country. We lament the loss, and respect the memory of one who has thus died, not as we do those who have made no sacrifice, and die at home, and among friends. Those who endure so many privations in life and especially among strangers in sickness and upon their death-bed—are entitled to all honor. Let us reflect what these sacrifices are made to secure. The speaker alluded to the history of the war, the great object fought for, the great end to be attained, the thousands of noble men that have left their families, and friends, and sacrificed all personal preferences to battle for the welfare of their country. No man can die in a nobler cause, than in gallantly fighting for his country, and the principles at stake. The church of God sees His hand in this struggle. One grand result of this war is that thousands who never before gave their minds to the cause of religion, now look upon Him not only in times of peace and prosperity, but in the time of peril and war. As patriots, we should go forth from this house to-day, more than ever wedded to the cause of our country.

To the family of the bereaved, the minister offered condolence and sympathy. A good man, an affectionate husband and christian father has fallen, but he fell as a patriot in the performance of his duty. We mourn not as those who have no hope.

To the societies who mourn his irreparable loss, he was a worthy member, and one whose memory they long will cherish, whose many virtues are well worthy of imitation. This is another warning to all. Let us all be mindful of death.

"Be ye also prepared, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

The exercises at the church were closed with singing, when the procession formed and passed to the old cemetery, where the body was deposited temporarily in a vault. The usual funeral ceremonies were conducted at the cemetery by the Odd Fellows.

ARRIVAL OF THE BARK WESTERN METROPOLIS.

The Leviathan of the Lakes.

Yesterday the arrival of the bark Western Metropolis, Capt. C. P. Morey, from Buffalo, marked an era in the annals of lake navigation. The Metropolis is the largest and handsomest vessel afloat on the whole chain of lakes. She came into the river at noon, and her arrival was the signal for the assemblage of vast crowds to see her as she came up to her dock, where she now lies, between the Clark and Wells street bridges. All day long a constant and curious crowd visited her to inspect her mammoth hull and graceful lines, and the beauty of her upper works. Without any exaggeration of statement she may well be called the Leviathan of the Lakes, and is remarkable not alone for size, but for swiftness and beauty. By her side ordinary vessels dwindle down to sail boats, and even the large propeller Water Witch, which lies alongside, pales into a ferry boat in comparison with her huge bulk.

The Western Metropolis was built as a steamboat, seven years ago, by J. W. Banta, then of Buffalo, but now of Chicago. And an elegant steamer she was. She was pronounced by the *United States Nautical Magazine*, to be the fastest steamer in the world, and it was generally conceded to be a fact. She was built for the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and ran between Buffalo and Toledo. Hundreds of our readers have enjoyed the luxury of those short voyages in her superb saloons. A short time ago she was purchased by Mr. H. H. Frink, of Buffalo, who conceived the idea of converting her into a mammoth grain-carrying vessel. The project has been accomplished, and she made her first appearance in the great grain mart yesterday.

The dimensions of the Metropolis are by Custom House measurement, as follows: Length 275 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 11 inches; 1,341 tons burthen. She has four water-tight compartments, and spreads 5,000 yards of canvass. It is estimated that she will carry 50,000 bushels of corn, or between 65,000 and 70,000 bushels of oats.

She is commanded by Captain Charles P. Morey, and carries a crew of 15 men. Captain Morey is a young man but every inch a sailor. He is in raptures with the sailing qualities of his noble craft, and proud of her as he well may be. Without doubt she will prove to be the fastest sailor on the lakes, as her model is praised by all naval architects, and her appearance below and aloft indicate superior sailing qualities. Everything about her is scrupulously neat and exact, and her elegant saloons tempt one for a life on the lake.

George Ellison of this city loads her with oats to Buffalo, at six cents. We wish there were more such magnificent grain carriers on the lakes, and trust the Metropolis is but the forerunner of a fleet of these leviathans. We trust this great and beautiful messenger of commerce may ever meet with favoring breezes, and long sail on her watery track, bearing to the East the wealth of our Western prairies.

Meeting of the Particular Synod of Chicago.

The Particular Synod of Chicago, in connection with the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, commenced its annual session in this city, on Wednesday morning, in the Livingston Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets. The Synod, which is composed of delegates from the churches of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, elected Rev. A. C. Van Raalte, D. D., of Michigan, President; Rev. N. D. Williamson, of Chicago, Addressor, and Rev. J. M. Ferris, of Grand Rapids, Stated Clerk.

The annual sermon was preached on Wednesday evening, by Rev. John Steele, Commissioner from the Particular Synod of Albany, N. Y., who also addressed the Synod very happily on Wednesday afternoon, conveying the fraternal regards of the body he represented, and expressing his own great gratification with his visit to the West. Rev. Dr. Van Raalte made a thrilling response in behalf of the Synod.

The ordinary routine business was transacted, including the appointment of delegates from the various churches to the General Synod of the Church, which convenes in Newburg, N. Y., June 3d. An able and protracted debate occurred, in connection with the decision which was reached, to take measures to raise the prosperous Academy under care of the Synod, in Ottawa county, Mich., to the grade of a college. The reports from most of the churches indicated a gratifying increase in numbers, strength and Christian beneficence, during the past year. After an harmonious and pleasant session of two days, the Synod adjourned to meet in the same place next year.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE.—A. R. & G. H. Miller, whose names are intimately associated with the hardware business of this city, have been enlarging their previously extensive establishment, and filling up with a new and choice stock of wares of every description, pertaining to housekeeping. Not satisfied with supplying the internal economy of the house, as administered by the housekeeper, they have also received an immense and unusually choice stock of builder's hardware, comprising everything requisite in house finishing. At this season, when new buildings are going up in every direction, it is a matter of interest for builders to know where they can supply themselves. A visit to A. R. & G. H. Miller's, 225 and 227 State street, will convince them, and after the house is finished, the housekeeper will find at the same place, the necessary hardware for furnishing.

INQUEST.—Coroner Schmidt yesterday held an inquest upon a well developed new-born child, found floating in the river at the foot of Franklin street. The child was wrapped in a flannel undershirt, and appeared to have been some days in the water. Verdict, "cause of death unknown."

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

MEETING OF COMMITTEES.

Encouraging Prospects.

A meeting of the several Committees was held at the Mercantile Association Rooms, last evening. Dr. Brainard in the chair. The Finance Committee reported they were still waiting the action of the City Council, before they could decide what amount to solicit. The Committee on Railroads reported that they had corresponded with the principal Railroads, East and West, all of whom have offered to pass delegates to and from the Convention at half fare.

A letter from Chas. Gould, Esq., of N. Y., (a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce,) was presented by Hon. Mr. Arnold, and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Committee on Invitations reported that some 7,000 invitations had been issued—that letters from all parts of the country represent that large delegations are being made up to attend. Hon. Mr. Arnold reported letters from prominent men at various Eastern Cities and from several Western States, all indicating the deep interest taken in the Convention throughout the country.

J. C. Fays, Esq., from the Committee on Business, reported that he had received notice of the shipment of the tent, and that it will be received in a very few days. In reply to the question as to where the Tent should be located, Col. Foster suggested a point on the Lake Shore, near Park Row; the following points were also suggested, and their availability freely discussed by the members: Dearborn Park; State street, between Lake and South Water; Market street, between Randolph and Madison, and Washington street, directly South of the Court House.

After considerable discussion, on motion of J. Y. Munn, esq., three gentlemen were added to the Business Committee, and said committee authorized to secure a proper location, arrange for the erection of tents, seats, &c. The meeting elected Geo. W. Gage, Col. J. L. L. Hancock, and W. F. Tucker, additional members of the Business Committee.

Col. Foster, in behalf of the Committee on Statistics, stated that the report of the committee was already in type, and would be ready to lay before the meeting at an early day.

On motion, David A. Gage and Phil. Conley were added to the Finance Committee. The committee are requested to be present and report at the next meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next.

Letters from all parts of the Union indicate the deep interest which is taken in the approaching Convention. Responses have been received by the Committee on Invitation, from Washington, Pennsylvania, New York, all parts of New England, and from every State in the Northwest, from prominent citizens of various classes, expressing an intention to be present. The masses of the people are appointing delegates in the cities, towns and villages, evincing their determination that there shall be a great national water highway from the Mississippi to the Ocean.

From a large number of replies to the Committee, we are permitted to extract the following:

Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, says: "I have your kind note of the 1st. I will try to be with you. I desire to be second to none in interest for your enterprise."

Gen. Walbridge, of the city of New York, says:

"My intention is to be at Chicago on the 2d proximo. * * * The multiplication of commercial facilities between the East and the West is, by far, the greatest question of the present time, always excepting our duty to put down this wicked rebellion, and the maintenance of the unity of the Government."

A. B. Olin, Chairman of Military Affairs, in the 37th Congress, writes:

"I intend, with God's blessing, to be at the Convention. I regard my life and labors in Congress as a substantial failure, by reason of the loss of our bill. I am sure if that act (the bill for enlarging the Illinois and Michigan and the New York canals) had passed, it alone would have given the last Congress a better title to the respect of posterity than any or all of its other acts. I have no doubt the proposed Convention will so prepare the public mind as to make success certain in the next Congress."

The Boards of Trade of nearly all the principal cities of the country have already appointed, or have indicated their intention to appoint delegates.

The Late Accident on the Michigan Central Railroad.

In our issue of yesterday, and accompanying the verdict of the Coroner's jury, we intended to have corrected the impression conveyed in our article of the day before, otherwise calculated to leave doubt on the mind of the reader. The fact that the car which was first thrown from the track near Hyde Park, having been in the train at the time of the accident at the Fort Wayne crossing, was made the subject of careful inquiry and investigation by the jury, who were entirely satisfied that the nature of the first could by no possibility have injured any car of the Michigan Central train—the only damage being caused by the drawing of several cars of the Fort Wayne freight train against and across the front of the Michigan Central engine after it had nearly or quite stopped.

As we expected, the investigation of the jury shows the most zealous care and scrutiny on the part of the officers, and of the employees and mechanics who have the care of the running stock, which accounts for the singular exemption from accidents to the trains of this road. It is in place here to say, that all damage sustained for loss and injury to baggage, was yesterday promptly settled to the expressed satisfaction of the owners, and their hotel bills paid by the company, while they were delayed for the adjustment.

A Card from the Managers of the Home of the Friendless.

A case of small pox, in mild form, having made its appearance in the Home of the Friendless, the Board of Managers desire to inform the public that they have put the house of the institution in quarantine for the present, and will deny all admittance to it and egress from it until the attending physicians shall pronounce all danger of contagion to be over, when they will announce the same to the public. In the meanwhile the small pox patient has been removed from the institution, and if other cases appear they will also be removed on the earliest manifestations of the disease. The entire family has been revaccinated, and every other precautionary measure taken. The Board of Managers make this public statement of facts, to correct all false rumors prevalent in the community.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—It has been discovered by thousands of housewives in all sections of the country that D. B. DeLand & Co's *Chemical Saleratus* is the only saleratus that will produce a uniform result, and give perfect satisfaction every time. If once you try it, you will always buy it.

THANKS.—The Chicago Typographical Union tender their sincere thanks to Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., for the free use of his hall on Thursday, May 14th.

NEW BOOKS.—"At Odds," by Baroness Tautphoeus; and "Incidents of My Life," by Hume; also, a fresh supply of "My Southern Friends" by the Author of "Amongst the Pines." Received by J. McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn Street.

A Union meeting will be held at the Harlem House, in Harlem, on Saturday evening May 16th. Good speakers will be there. Come all.

ANTI FRICTION ROLLERS.—Mr. Enos Turner has an improvement to an anti-friction roller patent, designed for application to hoist wheels in wholesale houses, &c. Quite a number are now in use here and in Milwaukee, and are said to be a valuable improvement upon the old method.

PATRIOTIC LADIES, ATTEND.—There is an urgent demand, by the Sanitary Commission, for garments, and the ladies of Chicago generally are respectfully invited to meet in the Ladies War Committee room, Garrett block, corner State and Randolph streets, during this week, for the purpose of aiding the soldier—in preparing sanitary goods for the immediate use of the sick and wounded.

WM. BREWSTER, Sec'y War Com.

SCHOOL OF TRADE, J. Dyhrenfurth, Principal—a practical institution, recommended by the business men of Chicago. ap26-1w

The very best and cheapest Wigs, Toupees, Ladie's Braids &c., in Chicago, can be found, at Barrow's Wig and Hair Dye Factory, 23 South Clark street, up stairs. Full directions for measuring the head sent on application. P. O. Box 3487. may12-3t

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital, 82 Custom House St., New Orleans, La., established in 1850, and now of 88 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., specialist in the treatment of diseases of the blood, skin, and organic weakness. Dr. James has the highest testimonials from the medical faculty and the almost entire press of the South. The following from the *New Orleans Crescent* is but the echo of the press of the South. Read it:

"DR. JAMES.—Of all the medical practitioners who have chosen a special class of human ailments for their study, we know of no one who has been more uniformly successful, or who has become justly celebrated, than Dr. James, whose apartments are No. 82 Custom House street. Years ago, with a full practical knowledge of medicine in general, he singled out one of those hydras of human infirmity which general practitioners so rarely cope with successfully, and, by assiduous study, persevering research into the remotest penetralia of the particular branch of his science, and the most careful and extended practice, he made himself the Hercules of the hydra, and thousands of both sexes, in all parts of the world, now know him or remember him with the sincerest gratitude; for Dr. James' celebrity is not confined to New Orleans or Louisiana, or the United States, but extends throughout Europe. As a general thing, he is infallible, and those who may come within the range of his treatment may call upon him not only with the hope, but the assurance, of being restored to health and happiness."

THOS. R. HILL'S PENMANSHIP.

HILL'S FAMILY RECORD, surrounded by the Lord's Prayer, executed with a pen in over thirty different styles of lettering and flourishing. Price $1. Post paid. *How to write plainly, rapidly, elegantly.* Enclose $1 for copies and full directions. Address THOS. R. HILL, Waukegan, Ill. may 12-4t

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

J. H. Reed & Co., 146 Lake street, Chicago, have been appointed by me, agents for the sale of my celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and will supply the trade of Chicago at New York prices, adding freights. The Schnapps has had a trial in the Hospitals and private families in this country for the last fifteen years. It is endorsed by the whole medical faculty, and used by them in cases of Consumption, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Gout, Asthma, [illegible] as a beverage has no superior in the world.

The public should be particular in purchasing [illegible]

as the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and imitations. I put up in quart and pint bottles.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

my5-10t Depot 22 Beaver street, New York.

F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. ap28-1m

Cook & McLain, 90 Dearborn street and 123 South Clark street, clean and dye ladies' dresses, shawls, &c. Gents' coats, vests and pants renovated in a superior manner. Bonnets dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest style. mh10-3m

NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap19-4w

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education.

The Preparatory Class of the School of Trade educates boys for business, and prepares them to support themselves. ap26-4w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, 1863.

There is not quite so much demand for money to-day as heretofore noticed, but the fine Northern breeze will soon bring us a fleet, and in fact we notice a large number of arrivals to-day, and the comparative lull will soon give place to our wonted activity.

New York exchange is close at former quotations: viz: par @¼ buying, and ½@¾, selling to customers; the lower figure by a single house. The demand seems fully to keep pace with the supply.

The rates for Gold in Wall street, as reported by private dispatches, were $1.49¾, $1.50, $1.49⅞@$1.49⅝, closing at $1.50. The brokers have paid $1.48@1.49, the higher figure for round lots. There is very little changing hands on any terms.

Silver $1.35@1.38. Indiana State Bank and Kentucky currency $1.00@1.03. New Treasury notes nominal, selling rate ¼.

GOLD PRODUCT OF THE WORLD.

The Banker's Magazine for May contains an elaborate article on the gold product of the world, from which we make some extracts. A large portion of the number is devoted to an elaborate and interesting article on the "gold product of the world." The writer estimates the total amount of gold and silver bullion and coin in the United States at the commencement of this year as follows:

On hand in 1848, according to Treasury Department estimates	$27,000,000
Product California mines, 1849-63, 14 years, $60,000,000 a year	840,000,000
Imports from abroad, 1821-63	402,916,000
Brought by emigrants to, 1821-63, estimated	100,000,000
Product gold mines Atlantic States, 1861-63	30,000,000
Total receipts forty-one years	$1,409,916,000
Annual consumption in arts, 1821-50, $5,000,000 a year	$120,000,000
Same 1850-63, at $15,000,000 a year	180,000,000
Foreign exports, 1821-63, official	755,394,000
Total	$1,055,394,000
Estimated balance remaining 1863	354,522,000
	$1,409,916,000

The following table of coinage of the United States and Great Britain for fifteen years, and France and Spain for ten, is from the same paper:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
U. States	$616,071,523	59,344,730	675,416,253
G. Britain	366,614,084	22,158,534	388,772,618
France	549,938,198	64,731,949	614,670,147
Spain	6,510,860	2,851,000	9,362,000
Total	$1,539,135,114	149,086,703	1,688,221,817

The comparative annual average for the several countries is as follows:

U. States	$41,071,436, or 91-22	3,956,315 or 8-78
G. Britain	24,440,938, or 94-33	1,477,235, or 5-67
France	54,993,827, or 89-46	6,091,494, or 10-54
Spain	651,089, or 69-54	285,150, or 30-46

In the above table the £ sterling is calculated at $4.85, and francs at five to the dollar.

G. & C. U. R. R.—The following table shows the earnings of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad for the week ending May 8th:

	1862	1863	
Freight	$19,896.44	$19,683.54	$212.90 Dec.
Passengers	7,515.63	8,719.22	1,203.59 Inc.
Mails, &c.	1,250.00	1,300.00	50.00 Inc.
Total	$28,762.07	$29,702.66	$939.59 Inc.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, May 14, 1863.

STOCKS—Opened irregular, but close stronger.

C. & R. I.	100	Harlem	55
P. Ft. W. & C.	81¾	Erie	94¾
M. & P. D. C.	50	Erie pfd	106
Ch. & A.	78	N. Y. C.	120
Ch. & A. pfd	80	Pac. Mail	188
A. & T. H.	54	Tenn. 6s	66
A. & T. H. pf'd	88	Mo 6s	65¾
C. & N. W.	28	Erie 5th bds	110
Cleve. & Tol.	113¾	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d	89
Gal. & Chi.	104¾	Chi. & N. W. 2d	66
C. & P.	97	Mich. So. gtd	86
I. C. scrip	112¾	Miss. & Mo. grants	66
M. S.	88	A. & T. H. 2d pf'd	66
M. S. g'td	111	Quicksilver	47¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

7-3-10 notes, 106¾@107¾.

The following are closing quotations: Tenn. 6s 66¾ bid; Gold 150⅛@150¼; Pacific Mail 184¾@185¼; Quicksilver 46¾ bid, 48 asked; N. Y. Central 120¼; Erie 94⅞ bid, 94⅞ asked; Erie preferred 106¾ bid, 106⅛ asked; M. S. 82¾; M. S. gtd 112¾ bid, 113 asked; Ill. Cent. 110¾ bid, 111 asked; C. & P. D. U. C. N. W. & T. H. were lower.

At the Second Board deposits for 5-20s are $300,000 to-day.

MONEY—Reported more abundant than for some time.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for April were $608,159.79; earnings of the Toledo & Wabash for the first week of May, $30,098.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	2381	5500	29810	....	4721	....
G & C U R R	1349	2921	2431	21480	....	108
R I R R	461	2600	2750	3300	....	....
I C R R	80	2180	12660	1300	....	....
C B & Q R R	1400	2450	18689	....	750	....
N W R R	550	6390	....	6090	692	400
A & St L R R	900	334	1017	625	100	....
Total	8122	21701	99177	33345	6263	508

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Hides. lbs.	High Wi's. bris.	Live Hogs. No.	Dr's'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle. No.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	3200	....	330	....	163
R I R R	....	22941	50	....	....	....
I C R R	5000	2700	....	110	....	....
C B & Q R R	1729	5085	65	374	....	55
N W R R	....	710	....	....	....	....
A & St L R R	900	12731	....	60	....	....
Total	8529	50775	115	854	....	223

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barl'y bu.
Buffalo	....	12500	....	....	....	....
Pt. Sarnia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ogdensburg	1000	5000	....	....	....	....
Cape Vincent	....	....	....	....	....	....
Goderich	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toronto	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Ports	....	....	....	125	....	....
Total	1000	17500	....	125	....	....

The receipts to-day embrace 8,482 brls flour, 21,705 bu wheat, 99,179 bu corn, 33,345 bu oats, 6,263 bu rye, and 508 bu barley. The shipments were light—embracing only 1,000 brls flour, 17,500 bu wheat, and 125 bu corn.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and under an active shipping inquiry, as well as increased speculative demand, the general markets for Produce were unusually brisk and buoyant. After the receipt of the New York dispatches, however, which showed that the market had become depressed by the first arrivals by the Erie Canal, there was less inquiry, especially for wheat, and prices fell back somewhat.

There was a good demand for low grades and medium extra Flour, and the market was stronger; but choice qualities continue dull and neglected—buyers and sellers being 10@20c apart. Nearly 5,600 brls of all grades changed hands at $4.65@5.75 for low grades to very choice spring extras, and $4.30@4.35 for winter superfine. The news from the East tended to depress the market somewhat at the close, but holders refused to make concessions. The demand for low grades was principally on Canadian account.

The Wheat market opened brisk at fully higher prices than were paid yesterday—with an active inquiry both by Canadian shippers and speculators; but as soon as the New York market was telegraphed, the demand ceased, and to effect sales, a concession of about 1c per bushel had to be made. Upwards of 75,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at $1.18@1.20 for No 2 Red Winter; 96¾c for Rejected Winter; 1.17@1.18¼ for No 1 Spring; 94@99½c for No 2 Spring; and 80@84½c for Rejected Spring. The demand for No 2 Spring was particularly brisk, and liberal sales took place, mostly at 99c, in North Side houses, and at 98@98½c in South Side houses. A lot of 8,000 bu choice No 1 in a separate bin in Munn & Scott's Northwestern elevator, was sold by sample at $1.20. The supply of choice Northwestern Spring Wheat at the above elevator is now heavy, and Messrs. M. & S. are now furnishing separate bins for round lots of good No 1, so that it may be sold to shippers by sample. This is a great inducement to shippers to clean their wheat thoroughly before sending it to market, and also to encourage them to keep high qualities separate. As will be seen from the market report, No 1 Spring, in a separate bin, brought 2c per bushel more than the regular No 1 receipts.

The Corn market was fully ½c higher, and quite active—about 225,000 bushels having changed hands at 51¾@52c for High River Mixed afloat; 52c f. o. b. for Canal Mixed; 53½c for White Mixed afloat; 50@50½c for Mixed Corn in store; and 48½@49c for Rejected Corn in store. The market at the close was steady and firm at 50½c for Mixed in store.

Oats were in fair demand and firm at 56¾@57c for No. 1, and 53¼@54c for Rejected Oats in store. Rye was steady at 76c for No 1 afloat, and 74½@75c for No 1 in store. Barley was quiet. Highwines were firmer—with sales of 270 brls at 39¾c.

The Provision market was more active, but there is no improvement in prices. Mess Pork was more active, with sales of 100 brls City at $13.00, and 600 brls Waukegan packed at $12.50. Bulk Meats were in moderate request, with liberal sales of Dry Salted Shoulders at 3¾c packed, and Hams at 5¾c loose and 5½c packed. Smoked Shoulders were sold at 4¾c packed, and Hams at 6¾c loose. Lard was dull, with trifling sales at 9c. Yellow Grease was sold at 7c, and Brown at 6¾c.

Beef Cattle were in active supply, and owing to an active Government inquiry and a fair shipping demand, all desirable lots were quickly closed out at the closing prices of last week. The sales foot up some 1,200 head, at a range of $3.75@5.25 for common to prime grades.

Live Hogs are dull and fully 25c lower. The sales were light, at a range of $3.00@3.80 for common to good qualities.

Lumber is more active, and we note sales of several cargoes at $13.50@14.12½. Prime "A" shingles were sold at $3.00@3.25 afloat.

Freights were more active and steady at 5c for corn, 4c for oats, and 5½@6c for wheat to Buffalo; 5c for rye to Port Colborne, and 9½c (Canada) for wheat to Kingston.

Montreal Market—May 11.

On the Corn Exchange there was more doing, but prices have not advanced, the receipts especially of flour are heavy, and we have no vessels ready to receive cargo, (of course, excepting the steamships Norwegian and Charlotte of Derby, which latter was engaged last fall, and wintered in the canal, she is now receiving her cargo.) Total sales to-day are about 4,000 brls, all sorts. In wheat, there have been reported several sales of Upper Canada spring to 90@92c per bu. Some 10,000 bu changed hands at the inside rate, and about 3,000 bu at the outside price, while one or two car loads were reported at $1.05@1.10, but no large transactions at these figures. Corn—Nothing doing.

Cleveland Grain Market—May 12.

Wheat—Market active and firm. The following lots were sold yesterday afternoon, all f. o. b.: 10,000 bu red at $1.31c; 1,000 bu do at $1.31c; 5,000 bu do at $1.31c; 2,500 bu canal red at $1.32c; 2,000 bu white at $1.36c; 1,000 bu do at $1.35c. Sales on 'Change to-day, 5,000 bu red from store at $1.31; 1,700 bu do at $1.31c; 3,000 bu do at $1.31c; 1,000 bu red f. o. b. at $1.32c; 2,000 bu choice white from store at $1.42c; 2 cars red on track at $1.30; 1 car white on track at $1.35c. Corn—Demand better, and market more active. Sales since 'Change yesterday, 3 cars ears on track at 60c; 1 car shelled on track at 61c, and 1 car do at 60c. Sales on 'Change to-day, 4 cars shelled on track at 61c. 1 car do from store at 60c; 1 car prime yellow do on track at 62c. Oats—No improvement in the demand. Sale 1 car on track at 61c. Rye—Sales 100 bu at 85c. Barley—No demand, and prices are entirely nominal.

St. Louis Market—May 13.

There was a moderate business in flour at somewhat easier prices, with a dull market. Reported sales amounted to about 2,400 brls at $5.00@5.70 for country single extra, and $6.00@6.25 per brl for double extra. The wheat market dragged heavily at about our last quotations. Sales embraced about 3,800 sks and bris at prices ranging from 90@95c for inferior fall to $1.35@1.30 per bushel for choice. Corn was sold at a decline of fully 2 cents a bushel from last week's quotations, but was pretty active at the price, with sales here of 1,200 bris at 54½c; 4,300 do at 60c delivered, and 1,600 bushels delivered aboard boat, at a point below 60c per bushel. Oats were in small receipt, and quite firm at 78c for good lots in good order, with sales of nearly 5,000 bags. Rye was steady at 65c, with small offerings. But little business was transacted in provisions. A lot of 200 brls M. O. pork was reported at $11.00 per brl; 4,000 pieces bulk hams, packed in dry salt, at 5¼c, and 20 casks of country bacon at 4c for shoulders, 5c for clear sides and 6c ℔ for hams. No sales for lard were reported.

Detroit Grain Market—May 13.

Wheat to-day is again rather weaker if anything. A lot of 1,500 bu No. 1 white, on the market at $1.50 was not taken. A buyer offered $1.36 for No. 1 red and $1.30 for No. 2 do, but there were no sellers at those figures. A car No. 2 white sold at $1.50, and a car No. 1 red at 1.40. The last sale was a little over the market, but the lot was taken to complete a cargo. The street rates are $1.36 for red and $1.50@1.55 for white, and there is less disposition than formerly to prosecute a ruinous competition. Heretofore, in many cases, street prices have ruled higher than the prices paid free on board. There is more disposition among the holders of oats to realize. A seller offered 10,000 bu western, deliverable next week, at 59c, but there were no buyers. Michigan were also on the market at 61½c. One car sold at 61c. Street price 60¼c.

Milwaukee Market—May 13.

Received, 40,360 bu wheat. The wheat market was tolerably active yesterday, and prices 1@2c better. About 75,000 bushels comprised the business of the day at $1.18@1.20 for No. 1 Spring, $1.05@1.07 for ordinary No. 2, and $1.15 for Smith's up river and Higby's receipts of No. 2. The extreme prices were not sustained, and the market closed without buyers at more than $1.06 for regular No. 2, and $1.19 for No 1. The scarcity of freight room checked the upward tendency of the market.

Vessels were scarce, and rates of freight by Lake higher. The bark Newsboy was chartered at 8½c, and the propeller Neptune at 9c for wheat to Buffalo.—*Sentinel.*

Philadelphia Markets—May 11.

The flour market is unchanged. Sales comprise about 1,500 brls, mostly Ohio extra family, at $7.00@7.50—the latter for good round hoop, including 200 brls fancy, at $9.00 ℔ brl. The retailers and bakers are buying at from $5.87½@6.25 for superfine; extras at $6.50@7.00; extra family at $7.00@7.50, and fancy brands at from $8.00@9.00 ℔ brl. Rye flour is steady at $5.00 ℔ brl. Corn meal is scarce, and Pennsylvania is firm at $4.25, and Brandywine at $4.37½ ℔ brl.

Ocean Freights at New York—May 12.

Were inactive, but rates rule very firm. To Liverpool: 1,000 bxs bacon at 30s@32s 6d, and per neutral, 1,000 pkgs provisions, etc., 30s. To London: 50 tons oil cake, in bags, and 1,000 brls do at 25s; 125 hhds tallow 22s 6d; 80 standard deals 100s; 600 brls flour at 2s 3d; 25 tons lard oil at 25s per ton of 252 gals. To Glasgow per neutral: 500 pkgs lard, etc., 30s. To Antwerp: 100 bxs bacon at 32s 6d, and a British vessel with petroleum on private terms.

Cincinnati Salt Market—May 13.

The general aspect of the market remains unchanged; there is nothing doing in foreign, and prices must be regarded nominal. Domestic is in limited demand, at 50@53c ℔ bushel of 56 lbs, and $2.80 ℔ brl of 280 lbs.

Providence Wool Market.

The sales for the week have been 29,000 lbs Fleece, at from — to 90c; 11,000 lbs Pulled at 60½ to 90c; 7,532 lbs Foreign at 40c, cash.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—May 11.

The arrivals and sales of beef cattle are larger than they have been for several weeks past, reaching 1,560 head. The market is dull, and prices have declined fully 25c the 100 lbs, ranging at from 13@15c for first quality—the latter for very choice—11@11½c for second do, and 9@10c ℔ lb for common, according to quality. At the close the market was very dull, and about 300 head were left over, 100 of which were shipped to New York.

Cincinnati Cattle Market—May 12.

Received, 402 head. There was an active demand, both by butchers and Government contractors, and the market was a shade firmer. Hogs were dull, and holders preferred shipping east, in hopes of realizing higher prices.

Providence Salt Market—May 12.

Market steady. Turk's Island, from store in quantity, 48c; at retail 50c per bushel; Liverpool fine, $2.50.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Sales of Illinois Cattle.

[From the New York Tribune, 13th.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MAY 12.

The quality of the stock runs very even this week, with only a small range of prices. We give enough of the reports of sales to show how all classes have sold per pound and per head as per quality.

Henry Myers, 84 of Morton & Sims, of Illinois common steers, some of them quite rough, will sell to average 10½c ℔ lb upon 6¼ cwt.

Phil. McCarty, 68 Illinois distillers, mostly good fair quality, Oxen and Steers, he estimates, will sell to average 11½c ℔ lb upon 9 cwt. 95 Illinois common fed steers, sold wholesale, one lot of 52, sold at 10½c; 7¾ cwt., and one lot of 43, average 7¼ cwt at 11c ℔ lb.

Toed & Wheeler, 105 of Reed & Piatt's Illinois steers, average 14¾ cwt at home, sell to average 7¾ cwt net here, and 11c ℔ lb; one lot of 25 at $100, buyer estimates at 11½c ℔ lb.

Gillett & Todey, 50 of the "Jersey Smith" lot, and the last of that purchase, at 4¼c, sold to average over 11c ℔ lb upon 7 cwt good fair Illinois steers. The other drove was sold wholesale to Woodruff, at near 11c ℔ lb, counting expenses and commission here.

Allerton & Hurd, 97 of the Belden Cattle, mixed Illinois, some very good and some very bad, average 6¾ cwt, and sell generally at 10@11c ℔ lb, and a few at 12c; 50 bought here of McCaffrey, average 7¾ cwt, and sell at 11@11½c ℔ lb.

Shepard and Vail have the best drove in the market, 75 of Curtis & Tilden's extra Illinois steers, estimated to average 9 cwt, and sell at 11½@12½c ℔ lb—3 very fine ones to Henry Taylor, Jersey City, at $120, estimated at 12½c ℔ lb by buyer and seller; 11 to Harrington & Leach, Washington Market, wholesalers, at $126, we estimate at 10 cwt, the seller at 12½c, and buyer at 13c per lb net. The drove averages near $108 a head.

Daniel Barnes bought at Albany 50 ordinary 6¾ cwt. Ill. Steers, which sold at 10@11c. ℔ lb.

Harrison Barnes bought here 64 Iowa and Ill. Steers, fair medium quality, which will sell to average 11c ℔ lb upon 7¼ cwt.

Ben. Westheimer, 75 Illinois Steers, 50 of them extra good, the best of which sold at $100@125 a head, which he estimates at 12c ℔ lb. Henry Taylor bought 2 at $160, which he estimates at 12¾c ℔ lb. 15 good Ohio Steers, sold for W. Richards, weighed 1,540 at home, and sold to average 12c ℔ lb upon 8 cwt., nett.

Mead and Holcomb, 95 of S. W. Edwards' good fair Illinois Steers sell to average 11c upon 7 cwt.

Murray & Glover have two lots of the Belden Cattle, one of 57, bought here, and one of 48 in Illinois, will sell to average full 11c. ℔ lb upon 7 cwt.

Goff & McIntyre, 75 Illinois Steers for W. R. Duncan, estimated to average 7¼ cwt., sold at 11¼c ℔ lb.

P. O. Driscoll bought of Curtis & Tilden, at Albany, 65 good Illinois Steers, which he estimates to average 8¼ cwt. strong and sell at 11¼@11½c. ℔ lb.

Wm. H. Belden, 80 Illinois Steers on his own account average 8¼ cwt., retailed at 12c. ℔ lb; the balance of the drove sold wholesale.

T. C. Eastman & Bro., 100 of Joel Darby's Illinois steers, one lot estimated to average 7 cwt., and one lot 7¾ strong, and sell at 10¾@12c ℔ lb; 34 sold at Weehawken.

Shuester & Eisner have 256 of their purchase of 1,900 Illinois distillers at 4¼c ℔ lb, live weight. This lot is estimated at 7 cwt. net., and sell at 11½c ℔ lb, and will average $80, so that with such markets, there is no danger of Sam being sick. His health is decidedly good this week.

Samuels & Co., 23 Illinois steers, av. 7 cwt., bought at Albany of Ike Ward, sold at 11c ℔ lb.

Beach & Bray, 119 Illinois steers for Doane & Stanley, part here and part at Bergen, are a mixed lot, from 6 to 8¾ cwt., sold at 11@12c ℔ lb. 82 for Hanson & Barnett, good, fair Ill. steers, sold at 11@11½c.

Henry Westheimer has three droves of Ill. steers selling on commission, and only 13 on his own account. Those he sold to Charles Cooper, at an estimation of 12c ℔ lb; 75 sold for Guggenheim & Bro. are estimated at 8¾ cwt average, good Ill. steers, which sold at 11¼c ℔ lb; 23 do for Henry Herman, average 7¼ cwt at 11¼c ℔ lb; 45 do good corn fed Ill. steers, sold to av. 11¼c.

C. W. Conger bought at Albany, 30 New York State distillery-fed cattle, 18 of them bulls, which sold at 10c ℔ lb, and the best of the others at 11¼c; also, 20 Illinois steers, average 7¾ cwt, and 17 av. Illinois steers, bought of Tom Gallis, sold at 11@12c.

Faring & Muller, 96 fair Illinois steers, bought of Morton & Sims; 62 of them sold on Saturday, at the Weehawken Ferry yards, and 34 here, at 10¾@11¼c, estimated at 6¾ cwt.

Wm. Florence, 65 of Tom Farrell's Illinois steers, av. 7¾ cwt, sold at 11@12c ℔ lb.

Barney Bartram has 75 of his purchase of Stewart's Chittenango distillery cattle, which have gained a reputation as first class, and some of the best of them sold at 13c ℔ lb, and generally at 12@12½c, the whole estimated at 8¾ cwt; also 113 common light Illinois steers which averaged 1,272 lbs at home, and are estimated 6¾ cwt net here, and sold mostly at wholesale, at $75 each.

S. G. Woodruff & Brother bought of Taylor & Peck, Chicago, 125 Illinois steers, and 94 do at Buffalo, of Gillett; 126 of which average 7 cwt, sold at Bergen at 11c, and the balance here, extra good, average 8 cwt, sold at 11@12½c.

Bray & Toffey bought of Gillespie 114 good Illinois steers, average 7¾ cwt, which sold at 11@12¾c ℔ lb, which they acknowledge to be an outrageous high price.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, 1863.

All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.

FREIGHTS—More active and steady. The engagements were: To BUFFALO: Brig F. B. Gardner and schooner Wild Rover, with corn, at 5c; schr Poland, with wheat, at 5¼c; schr Alvin Clark with wheat, at 5c; bark Western metropolis, with oats, at 6c. To KINGSTON: Schr Prince Alfred, with wheat, at 9½c, Canada currency. To PORT COLBORNE: Schr Eveline, with rye, at 5c.

FLOUR—Received, 8,482 brls. Shipped by Lake, 1,000 brls. Market more active and a shade firmer for low grades, but choice brands are dull. Sales: [illegible] choice spring extra (a favorite brand) at $5.75; [illegible] brls extra at $5.25; [illegible] brls good extra at $5.12; [illegible] "Westfield" spring extra, and [illegible] brls good extra at $4.95; [illegible] brls medium spring extra at $4.70; [illegible] do at $4.65.

... at $4.68; 100 brls "Norton's Best," and 200 brls "Lockport Hydraulic"—all on p. t.; 100 brls "Dorset" on p. t.; 200 brls "Eglantine" winter superfine, and 250 brls St. Louis [illegible] at $4.30. Also [illegible] at $4.00 per ton, with sales of 30 tons at that figure, in bulk on track.

CORN MEAL—3 tons Bolted in bags at $24.00 delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 21,705 bu; shipped, 17,500 bu. The market opened brisk and a shade higher, but after the receipt of the New York dispatches, it closed dull and about 1c lower. Sales—800 bu No 2 Red Winter in store (in S. S. & Co's) at $1.20; 400 bu do (in S. S. & Co's) and [illegible] at $1.18; 400 bu Rejected Common (in M. & S's) at 96¾c; [illegible] bu No 1 Spring (in M. & S's) at $1.18¼; 8,000 bu No 1 do (in a separate bin) by sample, at $1.20; [illegible] bu No 1 Spring (in North Side houses) at $1.18; 4,000 bu do (in North Side houses and in M. & S's) at $1.17; 2,500 bu No 2 Spring (in M. & S's) at 99½c; 15,000 bu do (in North Side Houses) at 99c; 7,000 bu do at 98¾c; [illegible] bu do (in H. W's) at 98½c; 9,000 bu do (in F. & T's) at 98c; 7,000 bu do (in same house) at 99¾c; [illegible] bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at 97c; [illegible] bu do (in [illegible]) at 94c; [illegible] Rejected Spring (in M. & S's) at 84½c; [illegible] bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at 81c; 3,000 bu do (in S. B. & Co's and F. & T's) at 80c.

CORN—Received, 99,179 bu; shipped, 125 bu. Market active and advanced ½c per bushel. Sales: 5,000 bu River White Mixed afloat at 53½c; 20,000 bu River High Mixed afloat at 51c; 5,000 bu do at 52c; 50,000 bu Canal Mixed f. o. b. at 52c; 1,600 bu Yellow Corn in store at 51¾c; 65,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 50¼c; 15,000 bu do at 50½c; 50,000 bu do at 50c; 5,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 49c; 5,000 bu do at 48¾c; 1,000 bu do at 48½c.

OATS—Received, 33,345 bu. Market firm. Sales: 27,000 bu No 1 in store at 57c; 3,000 bu do at 56¾c; 1,000 bu Rejected Oats in store at 54c; 500 bu do at 53½c.

RYE—Received, 6,263 bu. Market steady. Sales 4,000 bu No 1 afloat at 76c; 2,000 bu do in store at 75c; 400 bu do at 74½c.

BARLEY—Received, 508 bu. Market quiet. Sales 500 bu No 2 on track at $1.20; 20 bgs inferior at 60c; 18 bags do at 60c.

HIGHWINES—More active. Sales 270 brls at 39¾c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 80@82c per gal.

MESS PORK—Active. Sales 100 brls city packed do at $13.00; 600 brls Waukegan packed Mess Pork at $12.50.

BULK MEATS—60 hhds and 86 trcs country cut dry salted Shoulders at 3¾c; 30,000 lbs do at 3¾c packed; 76 trcs dry salted Hams at 5¾c; 2,000 pcs do at 5½c loose.

SMOKED MEATS—5,000 pcs sugar cured Bacon Hams, loose, at 6¾c; 50,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders, packed, at 4¾c.

LARD—40 trcs prime leaf at 9c. Market dull.

GREASE—9 trcs and 20 brls Brown Grease at 6¾c; 25 trcs Yellow Grease at 7c.

DRIED FRUIT—200 brls choice New York Apples at $6.40.

TALLOW—Quiet. Sales 10 brls country at 9c.

BUTTER—In good supply and easy. Sales 480 lbs prime Roll (badly put up) at 14c; 6 jars choice Dairy at 20c. Common dull at 15@17c.

EGGS—In good demand at 9@9½c. Sales 12 brls at 9¼c; 8 brls at 9c.

POTATOES—Dull. Sales 200 bushels prime Peach Blows at 75c on track; 300 bu Mixed at 55c.

POULTRY—Chickens $2.25@2.50 per doz; Turkeys 8½@9c.

HIDES—Quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Dry Flint	$16½@17½c
Dry Salted	14 @15 c
Green Coarde	8 @ 8½c
Green Country	7 @ 7½c
Calf and Kip	11 @13 c

BEANS—In good demand. Sales: 60 bu good at $2.20.

SALT—Domestic Fine is in good demand and firm, with sales of 350 brls at $1.70 delivered at cars.

HUNGARIAN SEED—12 bu prime at $1.50.

FLAX SEED—In fair demand at $2.00@2.50.

LUMBER—Cargo of schr Spencer, from Pier Marquette, mill run, at $13.50; cargo of bark Norman, from Green Bay, mostly boards, at $14.00; cargo of schr Eveline, from Oconto, mill run, at $14.12½; cargo of schr active, from Grand River, timber and boards, on p. t.; cargo of schr Honest John, from Grand River, at $13.50, good mill run.

SHINGLES—Cargo of schr Heligoland, from Muskegon, 331,000 sawed and shaved, at $3.50 for "A's"; cargo of prime Green Bay sawed Shingles at $3.25.

COOPERAGE—1,000 round hoop Flour Barrels at 45c.

LATH—75,000 pcs from Muskegon at $2.75 afloat.

FISH—A Firm market with a light supply. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish	$5.00@5.50
No. 2 Whitefish	4.75@5.00
No. 1 Trout	4.75@5.00

SUGARS—Steady. We quote:

New Orleans fair to choice	11½@13¾
Cuba—Fair to prime	11¾@13½
Porto Rico—Fair to prime	11½@13¾
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	15¾@15¾
White A	14¾@14½
Yellow B	13¾@14
Yellow C	13¼@13½

COFFEES—Firm at 33¾@34c for Rio.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—There was a fair supply of Beef Cattle in the yards this morning, and under an active demand by Government men, and as fair inquiry by shippers, the market was brisk, and every desirable hoof was sold. We note the following sales:

Merritt sold Spencer 40 head good shipping steers averaging 1,108 lbs at $5.15.

Wood sold Hyman and Buhle 113 head good quality beeves, estimated at 1,150 lbs, at $5.00.

Culver sold same parties 165 head, averaging 1,125 lbs, at $4.65.

Gridley sold same parties 108 head, averaging 1,080 lbs, at $4.60.

Jake Frye sold same, 17 head, averaging 1,275 lbs, at $4.69.

Knowles sold same parties 46 head, averaging 1,275 lbs, at $4.55.

Jake Frye sold same parties 80 head, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $5.30.

Hyman sold Birge 61 head, averaging 1,053 lbs, at $4.00.

Adams sold Greenwall 28 head, averaging 1,080 lbs, at $3.12½; 6 head averaging 960 lbs, at $3.75.

Leedham sold Morris, Rinneman and Walzell, 113 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, on p. t. It is understood they were contracted for.

Miller sold Morris & Co. 170 head, averaging 1,135 lbs, at $3.50.

Myers sold Housley 15 head, averaging 1,054 lbs, at $4.62½.

Bushee sold Prouty 4 head, averaging 1,340 lbs, at $4.00.

Colt sold Morris, Rinneman & Walzell 111 head, averaging 1,163 lbs, at $3.25.

Conger sold Housley 31 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $4.75.

McCaul Sold Gibbs 4 head, averaging 1,040 lbs, at $4.00; 11 head averaging 1,114 lbs, at $4.75.

HOGS—Our market is dull and fully 50c per 100 lbs lower. We note a few sales:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
56	226	$4.00	54	201	$3.70
50	205	3.80	21	206	3.50
50	215	3.80	32	215	3.40
43	212	3.75	265	200	3.40
52	212	3.75	48	122	3.00
118	213	3.85			

SHEEP—Active and firm. Sales:

Sheep.	Avg.	Price.	Sheep.	Avg.	Price.
60	118	$4.00	101	91	$1.75
90	101	2.25	16	100	2.65
25	100	2.00	13	83	7.00

Bundy Sold Gibbs 5 very fine mutton sheep, averaging 300 lbs, at $30.00 per head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 14.

COTTON—Heavy and lower at 58@60c.

FLOUR—Heavy and 5@10c lower; $5.75@6.45 for extra state; $6.67½@6.80 for extra round hoop Ohio, $6.87½@7.90 for trade brands. Market closing heavy with no buyers at outside prices.

WHISKY—Favors buyers at 44¾@45c.

GRAIN—Wheat fully 2c lower. Large receipts and more active business at the decline. $1.33@1.47 for Chicago Spring; $1.40@1.50 for Milwaukee Club, $1.50@1.59 for Winter Red Western; inside prices for Illinois $1.50@1.62. Barley dull and declining. Corn 1@2c lower. More doing at 82@84c for sound, one parcel choice at 85c; 83@85c for New; 80@82c for unsound; 84@85 for Round Yellow; 84@85c for Western Yellow. Oats lower and more doing at 76@79½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar inactive. Molasses moderate.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Beef unchanged. Lard a shade easier—9¾@10¾c. Butter selling at 14c.

MONEY—Steady at 5@6.

Stirling firmer, with a moderate business doing—164¾@165¾ for first class bills.

Gold without decided change; opening at 50, declining to 49¾, and closing quiet at 50¾@50¼.

Government stocks scarcely so firm; U. S. 6s 81; coupons 107¾.

BUFFALO, May 14.—FLOUR—In moderate demand and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Red winter Ohio $1.38. Corn opened active and 1c better, but closed quiet at 61@62½c; white 66c. Oats quiet at 65c.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged.

IMPORTS—20,000 brls flour, 14,000 bushels wheat, 118,000 bush corn, 4,400 bush oats.

EXPORTS—200 brls flour, 287,000 bu wheat, 66,000 bu corn, 61,000 bu oats.

OSWEGO, May 14.—The wind is unfavorable for vessels coming down the lake, and receipts are light. No sales in any description of grain in the absence of supplies.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [PER STEAMER AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, May 2d.—Consols Saturday were very firm, at 93¾.

COTTON—Firmer, and all qualities slightly higher.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Steady.

Erie shares 46¾@47¾; Illinois Central 44¾@43¾ discount.

LATEST.

LONDON, May 3.—Consols after official hours yesterday were very firm at 93¾. Mexican bonds were much higher. Paris Bourse opened 69f. 1

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Wakefield, Nash and others report flour firm, American, 22@25s.

WHEAT—Steady, and fine qualities somewhat higher. Western and Southern 9s 4d@10s. CORN opened firmer, but closed dull. Mixed, 30s; white 31@33s.

Authorities report Beef irregular, Pork firm, Bacon easier, Lard tending upwards, at 39s@39s 6d.

Broker's circular reports sugar active and unchanged; coffee firm and unchanged. Baring's circular reports breadstuffs firm—wheat 1@2s higher, sugar tending downward, coffee buoyant, tea quiet but firm and unchanged.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Quiet and tending downwards.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............May 14.

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Warren, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 150 m lath, 200 brls plaster.
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Wenona, Collins, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, McIntosh, Goderich.
Bark Western Metropolis, Morey, Buffalo.
Bark Fame, Bartlett, Buffalo.
Bark Nicholas Ferguson, Buffalo, 200 m lumber from [illegible].
Bark Dannie, Collin, Bay City, 230 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Brig Rosseau, Ferris, Port Robinson, 230 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Brig F B Gardner, Rather, Buffalo, 175 m lumber, 560m shingles from Oconto.
Schr S S Pomeroy, Morris, Buffalo, 228 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Daniel Slawson, Jones, Buffalo, 130 m lumber from Oconto.
Schr Richard Mott, Pomeroy, Buffalo, 150 m lumber, 60 m shingles from Oconto.
Schr Wild Rover, Fountain, Bay City, 1,800 brls salt.
Schr Challenge, Reid, Grand Haven, 70 cds wood.
Schr Magie, Hayes, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber, 130 m lath.
Schr Honest John, Pittsburg, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.
Schr Traveler, Roberts, Grand Haven, 35 cds stave bolts.
Schr Archipelago, Hammer, Grand Haven, 25 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Stevens, Grand Haven, 50 m lumber.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 15,000 pickets.
Schr Agnes Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Acorn, Enright, Muskegon, 50 m lumber.
Schr B N Gates, Redding, Sand Bay, 103 m shingles, 3,500 cedar posts.
Schr Geo Rowley, Nelson, Centerville, 24 cds wood.
Schr Lady Jane, Hughes, Black Creek, 70 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Paterson, Cedar River, 80 m lumber.
Schr Manhattan, Whitney, Toledo.
Schr Cal Cooke, Cohen, Oswego, 200 brls salt.
Schr Cape Horn, Hubbard, Buffalo, 128 m lumber from Oconto.
Schr C L Hoyt, Lee, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Magnolia, Beatty, Grand Haven, 118 m lumber.
Schr Wm Aldrich, Price, Kingston.
Schr International, Babbitt, Kingston.
Schr L P Pent, Smith, Bear Lake, 60 cds wood.
Schr Prince Alfred, Goodall, Kingston.
Schr Hastings, Howard, Saleville, 200 m lath, 30 m lumber.
Schr Horace Greeley, Reid, Wilkinson's Pier, 45,000 staves.
Schr Wm H Hinsdale, Gillard, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 3 m lath.
Schr A P Dutton, Lasky, Holland, 80 cds wood.
Schr W H Cowan, Smith, Holland, 125,000 staves.
Schr J B Wallace, Lawrence, Kalamazoo, 60 cds stave bolts, 35,000 staves.
Schr Sutherland, Thompson, Kalamazoo, 45 m lumber.
Schr Wm Harris, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 86 m lumber.
Schr Rosebud, Burke, Muskegon, 35 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr [illegible], [illegible], Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Tord Muskegon, 81 m lumber.
Schr Jane Louisa, Marry, St. Joseph, 25 cds wood.
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, 128 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr [illegible], Anderson, Kalamazoo, 80,000 headings.
Schr Celestia, Long, Kalamazoo, 80 cds wood.
Schr Ada, Cantin, Kalamazoo, 85 m lumber, 40 m shingles.
Schr [illegible], Pentwater, 21,000 bricks.
Schr Eliza Sweeten, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Flanigan, Green Bush, 22 cds stave bolts, 30,000 staves.
Schr [illegible], Buffalo, 160 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Marquette, 8 m lath.
Schr J P Spencer, Mullins, Pierre Marquette, 85 m lumber.
Schr Flora, [illegible], Holland, 82 cds wood.
Schr Muskegon, McVea, Painter's Pier, 65 cds wood.
Schr Larkin, Curtain, Kalamazoo, 75 m lumber, 1,500 posts.
Schr Ida, [illegible], Muskegon, 228 m lumber.
Schr Albany, Pantsee, Manitowoc, 3,500 r r ties.
Schr Ellington, Hughes, Manitowoc, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Guido, Burgess, St Joseph, 40 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Antelope, Miller, St Joseph, 35 m lumber, 15,000 staves.
Schr J S Brooks, Pentwater, St Joseph, 12,000 staves.
Schr Racine, Dunlop, Grand Haven, 35 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Warren, Barlow, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven, 400 m shingles, 20 m lath.
Scow Emerald, Bennett, South Haven, 30 m lumber, 25 cds bark.
Scow Appleton, Bell, McDowell's Pier, 74 cds wood.
Scow Rowena, Dike, St. Joseph, 1,600 r r ties.
Scow Pearl, Newton, Kalamazoo, 45 m lumber, 25 m shingles, 5 m lath.
Scow Hercules, Paterson, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 65 m shingles, 30 m lath.
Scow Grace A Green, Larson, Kalamazoo, 72 m lumber, 50 m shingles.
Scow Union, Jones, Kalamazoo, 280 m shingles, 10 m lath.
Scow Ellen Paterson, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Scow Storm, Callow, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Scow Alba, Anderson, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Scow Peach, King, Wilkinson's Pier, 3,500 staves.
Tug Success, Nyman, Grand Haven.

CLEARED..............May 14.

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, 2,800 brls flour, 1,500 brls pork, 100 bales bags, 228 bacon.
Prop Wenona, Collins, Buffalo, 4,000 brls flour, 1,500 brls pork.
Prop Forest Queen, Cregin, Buffalo, 2,500 brls flour, 340 brls beef, 1,600 pigs lead.
Prop Prairie State, Ryder, Sarnia, 780 brls flour, 25 brls beef, 1,300 brls pork, 50 brls ham.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Bark Chambridge, Chambers, Oswego.
Brig Rosseau, Blackburn, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Brig Population, Foster, Kingston, 11,125 bu wheat.
Brig Gipsey, Jamison, Buffalo, 8,550 bu corn.
Schr Wm H Stevens, Johnson, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr Fanny & Floy, Long, Ogdensburg, 1,300 bu corn.
Schr Lottie, [illegible], Kingston, 15,000 bu wheat, 25 brls meal, 2,000 bu oats.
Schr Acmillan, Gibbs, Oswego, 17,600 bu corn.
Schr Henry Hager, Yates, Oswego, 11,225 bu rye.
Scow Rowena, Dike, St. Joseph, sundries.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO VESSELS.—The following vessels arrived at Buffalo on the 11th inst: Props Galena, Racine; Barks Sunnyside, Wm Sturges; Brigs Geneva, Globe; Schrs Marion Egan, Martin, Ballard, Mott, Cairo, Sweepstakes, Stampede, Onward, King, Athenian, Middlesex, Success, Moselle, Czar, Hinckley, Major Anderson, Aldebaran, Anderson, Sophie Smith, Baker Nightingale, Fortuna.

The following vessels cleared from Buffalo for this port on the 11th inst: Prop Tonawanda; Barks Major Anderson, Ravenna, Jane Bell, B S Sheppard, Sunnyside, Sherman; Brig Mohegan; Schrs Swallow, Mary Brown, Richmond, Martin.

The following vessels arrived at Buffalo May 12th: Props Pittsburgh, Mendota, Badger State; Schrs Lookout, Baensch, Bermuda.

The following vessels cleared for this port from Buffalo May 12: Prop Nile; Barks Great West, Watson, Hoyt, Success, Jones; Brigs Standart, Young America; Schrs Rebecca, Firke, Vanatta, Rossoan, Hoag, Ele Vernon, Jupiter, Raynor, Hamlet, King, Hinkley, Yankee, Gerritt Smith, Saranac.

THE WESTERN METROPOLIS.—In our local columns will be found an account of this magnificent vessel—the Great Eastern of the Lakes.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 14, 1863.

UP—Props Galena, Niles.

DOWN—Props Evergreen Bank, Naumo, Union; schrs Grapeshot, Pennington, Dickinson.

Medicinal.

CONSTITUTION WATER

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

These Dangerous and Troublesome Diseases, which have thus far Resisted the best Directed Treatment, can be completely controlled by the Remedy now before us!

THE CURATIVE

properties of the medicine direct themselves to the organs of secretion, and by so altering the condition of the stomach and liver that the starchy principle of the food is not converted into sugar so long as the system is under the influence of the

CONSTITUTION WATER,

which gives those organs time to recover their healthy tone and vigor. We are able to state that the Constitution Water has cured every case of Diabetis in which it has been given.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

Diseases occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time. The dose should vary with the severity of the disease, from twenty drops to a teaspoonful three times a day, in water. During the passage of the Calculus, the pain and urgent symptoms, should be combatted with the proper remedies, then followed up with the Constitution Water, as above directed.

DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND IN MENORRHAGIA OR PROFUSE FLOWING.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain; and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.

LUECORRHŒA, OR WHITES.

This disease depends upon an inflammation of mucous lining of the vagina and womb. It is in all cases accompanied by severe pain in the back, across the bowels and through the hips. A teaspoonful of the medicine may be taken three times a day, with an injection of a tea-spoonful of the medicine, mixed with a half pint of soft water, morning and evening.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, AND CATAARH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitutional Water will relieve you like magic.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

It has no equal in relieving the most distressing symptoms. Also Headache, Heartburn, Acid, Stomach, Vomiting Food, &c. Take a teaspoonful after dinner. The dose in all cases may be increased if desired, but should be done gradually.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and junipers in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to, chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read, Read, Read.

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1861.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it, I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & Co.

Gents—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner. My wife, who was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with Falling of the Womb, Dysmenorrhœa, and Irritation, I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite so much pain; he finally gave her up, and said, "her case was incurable." "For," said he, "she has such a combination of complaints, that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties." About this time, she commenced the use of Constitution Water, and to our utter astonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.

WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 28th, 1861.

DR. WILLIAM H. GREGG—Dear Sir—I have for several years been afflicted with that troublesome and dangerous disease—Gravel—which resisted all remedies and doctors, until I took Constitution Water, and you may be assured that I was exceedingly pleased with its effects. I have used it and I AM CURED, and you may make any use of my name you may see fit in regard to the medicine, as I have entire confidence in its efficacy.

POND STRONG.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

There is no class of diseases that produce such exhausting effects upon the human constitution as Diabetes and Diseases of the Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Passages, and through a false modesty they are neglected until they are so advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies, and we present the

CONSTITUTION WATER

To the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases of which it has been found so eminently successful in curing, and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patients and physicians.

For sale by SMITH & DWYER, 92 & 94 Lake st., and ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.

WRIGHT & FRENCH

WHOLESALE AGENTS, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] 12 Randolph street.

CLOSING OF THE MAILS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Summer Arrangement.

The following gives the time of closing mails and movement of mail trains:

Railroads.	Trains Dpt.	Mail close.	Tr'ns arrive.
Mich. Sou.	5:40 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:30 a.m.
"	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:15 p.m.
Mich. Cen.	5:00 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
"	7:00 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
P. & Ft. W.	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:40 a.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
Cin. A. L.	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:20 a.m.
"	6:30 p.m.	No mail.	6:30 p.m.
C. & N. W.	9:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:30 p.m.
"	4:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	5:20 p.m.
Milwaukee.	8:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	11:45 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	5:30 p.m.
Gal. & Chi.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:00 a.m.
"	9:10 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	2:55 p.m.
Dixon A. L.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:00 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	2:55 p.m.
C. B. & Q.	8:30 a.m.	7:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:00 a.m.
"	8:15 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:15 p.m.
Rock Isl'd.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:30 a.m.
"	8:10 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	5:20 p.m.
Chi. & Al.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	5:30 a.m.
"	9:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
Ill. Central.	8:30 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:45 a.m.
"	10:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:45 p.m.

Supplementary mails for Eastern cities and Canada, close daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 6:45 p.m. Letters for these mails must be deposited in the chief clerk's room (up stairs) after 6:15 p.m.

Mails for California close daily, for the overland route, at 7:15 a.m. (except Sundays).

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:30 a. m.	*7:20 a. m.
Night Express	*6:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 a. m.
Night Passenger	†7:15 p. m.	‡ 7:15 p. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:30 p. m.	*9:45 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*3:30 p. m.	*4:45 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:45 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Night Express	*8:15 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:50 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		

Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:

Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	2:55 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	2:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:10 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:35 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*8:45 a. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Woodstock and Way	*9:10 a. m.	
Janesville Accom.	*5:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*5:30 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*8:45 a. m.	*11:42 a. m.
Express	*8:30 p. m.	*4:45 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*7:00 p. m.	‡2:30 a. m.
Waukegan "	*5:35 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

DIED.

In this city, Thursday morning, May 14th, SARAH G. ALLEN, wife of Leonard B. Jameson aged 35 years and 3 months.

Funeral from Edwards Church, corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend at the house, 308 West Monroe street, at 1½ P. M.

For Sale

FOR SALE—Hotel for sale or to rent. The popular and well known Hotel, known as the Julien House, in the City of Dubuque, Iowa, is now offered for sale or to rent, with or without the furniture belonging to the house. For particulars inquire of ALEX. YOUNG, Dubuque Iowa. my15-d823-1m

FOR SALE—A splendid Farm. We have for sale a Farm of 320 acres in Will County, seven miles from Lockport and five miles from Athens, situated on the Canal and Railroad. Forty acres are timbered, the balance is under a high state of cultivation and well watered. There is a large orchard of choice fruit trees. The improvements are a good frame house and a large barn and other outbuildings. Price, $25 per acre. Part of the purchase money may remain on the premises from three to five years, at seven per cent. Apply to JOHN P. PRESTON or WILLIAM GOODING Lockport, or to the undersigned. REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. my14 d361-2t

FOR SALE—39 feet on Canal street by 156 feet deep, to an alley, near Randolph street, with buildings. Apply to REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn street. my14-d860-3t

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Clinton street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. Lot 30 by 150 feet. The house contains eight or ten rooms, and is well built and convenient. There is a good barn on the premises. Apply to REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn street. my14 d860-3t

FOR SALE—Lot on northwest corner of Randolph and Curtiss streets—122 by 100 ft. Also—Lot southeast corner of Lake and Morgan streets—138 by 160 feet. Also—A Frame Cottage and Lot, 25 by 125 feet, on Walnut street, near West Side. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. my14-d[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, Lot on east side of Wabash avenue, near Madison street, 57 feet front by 125 feet deep. Also—Lot on Wabash avenue, below the Haven School House, 42 feet front by 182 deep to a wide alley. Price $60 per foot. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. my14 d[illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable residences at Lake View, about an acre of ground handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, two-story house, concrete cellar, house newly painted inside and out and newly papered, marble mantle, with grates; barn with room for four horses and carriage house for two carriages, and beautiful view of the Lake. Will be sold cheap, if application be made at once. Address "A B D," Post Office Box 3389. my14-d[illegible]

FOR SALE.—Illinois and Iowa Lands for sale cheap. 160 acres chiefly rolling prairie, about forty acres being young timber, situated in the north of [illegible] Cass County, Ill. Price $5.50 per acre. Also, 480 acres rolling prairie with sixty five acres of timber, good running water and plenty of shade for stock, situated 5¼ miles north west of Chariton, the County Seat of Lucas County, Iowa, on the line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Price $3.50 per acre. Bad health obliges me to close up my business. Address JOHN CASSIDY six miles east of Lexington, McLean County, Illinois. my14-d[illegible]

FOR SALE—13 Lots on Union Park Place, within one block of Union Park, for sale at $30 per foot. One third cash and the balance in one or two years, at 6 per cent. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No 7 Metropolitan Block. my8 d[illegible]

FOR SALE—$1200 cash will buy a splendid House and Lot, 70x214, in the beautiful town of Evanston, only eleven miles from Chicago. House is two story, new, well built, and contains ten rooms, with a good stable in the rear of the lot. Location near the depot. It cost $3600. Apply at KELLER & BROS, 25 Dearborn street, Chicago. my8-d[illegible]

FOR SALE—The good will and fixtures of a Soap Factory, all in complete running order by steam, in a central location, and convenient in every respect for doing business. Out of health, reason for selling. Address Post Office Box 1888. my8-d[illegible]

FOR SALE—Wabash avenue Lot, east front, near corner Van Buren street. 118 feet front by 175 feet deep. For particulars, address JAS. McMULLEN, Sr., Box 850, Chicago. my8-d[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Prairie avenue, near Old street. The Lot is 30 feet front by 174 feet deep to a 24 foot alley. The House is of wood, contains eleven rooms, wood shed, and an excellent cellar, a very large brick cistern, and a good well. It is in good repair, and the location, fronting the Lake, one of the most desirable in the city. To any one wanting a good home at a moderate price, this is a rare chance. Address Post Office Box 1365, or call at 300 South Water street Room No. 3, up stairs. my7 d[illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable Engines, from 8 to 12 horse power. Apply to A. N. WOOD at the Sherman House, or at 119 Franklin st., Chicago. my7 d[illegible]

FOR SALE—Very cheap for cash, a comfortable, two story frame dwelling and lot at the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Eldridge streets. Capacity of house, eight rooms and cellar. J. G. HAMILTON, 101 Clark street, Room 1, up stairs. my6 d[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm, beautifully located on Second Lake, six miles from Madison, Wis., of 3?2 acres, 180 acres under cultivation, remainder fine timber, &c.; well adapted for a sheep farm. A stone house, 36 feet square, outbuildings, well of excellent water, small orchard, &c. Apply to J. HANCOCK GRUNDY, Second Lake, Madison, Wis. my1-d[illegible]

FOR SALE—One "Norris" Locomotive Boiler, 65 flues, and rated 35 horse power, in complete order. Also, one 6 horse, flue Boiler. Also, one 8 horse power portable Engine with iron frame, all complete. GRIFFIN BROS., 5 Pomeroy's Building. ap15-d[illegible]

FOR SALE.—House and Lot No. 284 Indiana street, North Side, a desirable location. Terms, one-third cash, balance on time. Possession given May 15th. Apply to MILES ALMY, 102 and 114 Adams st. ap30 d[illegible]

FOR SALE.—Forty-eight feet, with two small houses, on Michigan avenue, north of the Richmond House. A Lot of about an acre, with House and Barn, on the West Side, on Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee avenue. Also, a block of about 20 Lots at block 1, on West Side, between Ashland and Taylor, and Rucker and Throop streets. For particulars inquire of ALONZO RICHMOND, 152 South Water st. ap28-d[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two suits of parlors, with bedroom attached, unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife. For further particulars inquire at 57 Dearborn street, (up stairs.) my15-d[illegible]

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room to let with board (furnished or unfurnished) at 71 Wabash avenue. my15 d[illegible]

BOARDING.—Furnished and unfurnished suits of rooms, with board, at 181 Wabash street. Table boarders also accommodated. my16 d[illegible]

CLYBOURNE AVENUE, HO! All property holders on Clybourne avenue are invited to attend a meeting to be held

Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

At the Saloon of JOSEPH BROSCHE, near Larrabee street, to take into consideration what shall be done in order to have

Clybourne Avenue Macadamized and otherwise Duly Improved.

This is of the greatest importance for all of you. Come one, come all. CLYBOURNE AVENUE. my14-d[illegible]

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Meeting of Oriental Lodge No. 33, F. & A. M., this (FRIDAY) evening, at the Masonic Temple, at 7½ o'clock. Work on Third Degree. H. G. CHASE, Secretary. my15 d[illegible]

Lillie's Patent WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES, IMPROVED BANK LOCK.

A. L. WINNE, 80 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Wanted.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—An [illegible] Address "C," at this office.

WANTED—Five good [illegible] Washington street.

WANTED—A few good [illegible] work. E. S. MITCHELL, [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 worth [illegible] jewelry [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible] who speaks English [illegible] "G A," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a [illegible]

WANTED—A young man [illegible] S. S. MILLAR, 50 Clark street.

WANTED—Good [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible]

WANTED—A practical [illegible] mechanical or manufacturing [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—A German [illegible] Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—Commercial [illegible] RAKER & CO., Box 3287, Chicago.

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible] CURTIS, Company K, [illegible] Charleston, Va.

WANTED—A Correspondence [illegible] DAVID N. CARPENTER [illegible]

WANTED—A few day [illegible] Inquire at 187 Washington st.

WANTED—A first class [illegible] 223 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—$75 a Month [illegible] Mackinac, Address S. MADISON, [illegible]

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other new, useful and curious articles. [illegible] Biddeford, Me.

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible] Painter's Escort, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

WANTED—Milliners [illegible] H. W. WETHERELL, [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner [illegible] Post Office Box 120.

WANTED—By a young [illegible] Office Box 1168.

WANTED—A Boy [illegible] 70 Dearborn street.

WANTED—By a single [illegible] office.

WANTED—A Cottage [illegible] "J M T," Box 2848, Chicago.

WANTED—Board [illegible] Division. Address P. O. Box 379.

WANTED—Ten first-class Painters. [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class [illegible] Painter. Apply to J. H. KLINE [illegible]

WANTED—A Draught [illegible] tobacco. [illegible]

WANTED—Engines [illegible] lington street.

WANTED—Board, with [illegible] Post Office Box 387.

WANTED—Laborers [illegible] Railroad [illegible]

WANTED—A Nurse [illegible] o'clock, at 59 [illegible] street.

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible] BRADFORD, [illegible] Co. B, 16th Illinois Vol. Infantry, [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately [illegible]

WANTED—Horses [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible] Tremont House.

WANTED—Knitting [illegible]

WANTED—A few [illegible] Post Office Box 389.

To Rent.

TO RENT—House No. [illegible] 134 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—Two [illegible]

TO RENT—The [illegible]

TO RENT—A Brick [illegible]

TO RENT—House No. [illegible]

TO RENT—Two [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Yesterday [illegible]

LOST—[illegible]

STRAYED—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

[illegible] $10.00 [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The situation on the Rappahannock is unchanged, not even in respect to the relations of Gen. Hooker and the well meaning, bumbling and leather-brained Halleck. A disagreement between them was inevitable from the conditions of the case. Gen. Hooker refused to report progress to Gen. Halleck, to take orders from him, to share responsibilities with him. Some of the last dispatches between the two are models of laconic brevity.

HALLECK TO HOOKER, MAY 1ST.—"Make no further movement until you report your situation. What are you doing? HALLECK."

HOOKER TO HALLECK, (immediate answer.)—"I am minding my own business. HOOKER."

HALLECK TO HOOKER, SUNDAY, MAY 3.—"Had you better return to your old position? HALLECK."

HOOKER TO HALLECK, (immediate answer.)—"Had you better let me alone? HOOKER."

It is too expensive business to wait for the adjustment of differences between these, or any other two men. It has proved too expensive and disastrous in time past, this allowing a division of responsibility and command, in field movements. Gen. Halleck at least has not the record which very prominently commends him to the people or to the army, as the successor of Hooker. If he is not to command alone, or to solve the authority, there is but one alternative left, perhaps, in his case, the best of the three.

The smallest of all small potato Iowa Copperheads, Henry Clay Dean, has come to grief and been placed in duress by indignant convalescent soldiers at Keokuk, who are debating what to do with him. The result will, doubtless, be to hand the wretched fellow over to the Provost Marshal, whom may Providence, and the powers at Washington, endow with all the needed mental and official appliances to make a clean riddance of Dean.

Nothing reliable from Gen. Grant, save the assurance that he is being reinforced strongly. A common plank-road eight miles long has taken the place of all sublime hydraulic shams, and is doing "cut off" duty at the Vicksburg peninsula between river landing above and below, and thus troops and stores are being expeditiously forwarded. The force under Gen. Grant will be an ample one if the rebels allow time for it to reach him, and if they do not they will be the blackest ingrates, for just such favor have we not always shown them?

The weather is still excellent at Murfreesboro. Other than that no news reaches us from that quarter. It has thundered before now out of a clear sky. It will soon be time to expect it from below Nashville.

The rumor that comes of a disaster to Gen. Banks, it will not do to credit too soon. If friendly news channels serve us the, latterly not infrequent, ill turn of being unreliable, can we expect the rebels will treat us any better?

The substance of our St. Paul dispatch has already reached us in numerous indignant letters and protests from citizens of Minnesota, in refutation of the injurious calumnies against their State, by the St. Paul correspondent of the secesh *Times* of this city. By one and all of these, his statements are denounced as unfounded, willful and malicious, to the last degree. It is altogether likely. Correspondents of a paper to whom, on a very important share of topics discussed, their reports are valuable in direct proportion to their departure from the truth, are very likely to practise odd jobs of lying at their own instance, to keep their hands in.

Our troops in Kentucky are active in small squads, and giving the enemy much trouble, and latterly themselves much trouble to find the enemy. Our special dispatch from that quarter will be read with interest.

Our aforetime reference to the excellent appointment of Wm. James, Esq., of this city, as Provost Marshal of this District, leaves nothing more to be said on that head. The selection of Dr. J. W. Freer as Examining Surgeon locates the responsible duties of that appointment, with a gentleman who has few peers in professional skill, united to unimpeachable integrity, and unswerving loyalty.

The announcement of the sentence of Vallandigham is promised for to-day. Gen. Burnside has not only waited to hear from Washington on the legal point submitted, but evidently also out of courtesy to Judge Leavitt, who is to render a decision on the application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. It is scarcely necessary to add that all the rumors as to the nature and terms of Vallandigham's sentence are unfounded. No one could have known what the sentence is, though every loyal man can very nearly settle upon what it should be.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

It will be noticed with very general satisfaction by men who have at heart the interest of the country, that a construction is likely to be put upon the 13th section of the Conscription Law, which will remove the objection to the measure deemed to be fraught with much evil, if not indeed amounting to a virtual defeat of the draft itself. What the Government calls for in the draft, is men, and not money. The latter belongs to a branch of the public business, excellently well attended to by Secretary Chase. The 13th section referred to is as follows:

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary *may* determine, for the procuration of such substitute; and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute or paying the money shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person failing to report after due service of notice, as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost Marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrolment shall relieve him from the draft.

We italicise the word "*may*," which in this section is understood in marked contrast with the word "*shall*," that enforces the respective provisions of each of the other sections. By a fair, and, as we believe, not unintended construction on the part of some of the framers of this law, this whole matter of substitutes is left optional with the Secretary of War. Whatever his views of the subject formerly, they must certainly have been modified by the tokens of popular disapproval everywhere showered upon this feature of the law. In effect it would prove a draft for money instead of men, a vast haul of currency, rendered even more doubtful in value by the practical failure of this great and needed military necessity.

The nation is apparently not to be thus deceived. When the draft comes it will, as it should do, lay its hand upon the conscript and he must go, or at his own expense send a substitute. There will be no chance for cheap skulking at $300 a head. We may thank our Copperhead friends for no small share of the enlightenment as to the actual necessity of the measure. When Sat. Clark, in the Wisconsin Legislature, was true to his Copperhead proclivities in presenting a bill that the State make a special appropriation, and buy off, in a lump, all the [illegible]

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